

Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

Vol. 9, No. 2.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1899.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.
\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

The Electric Automobile.

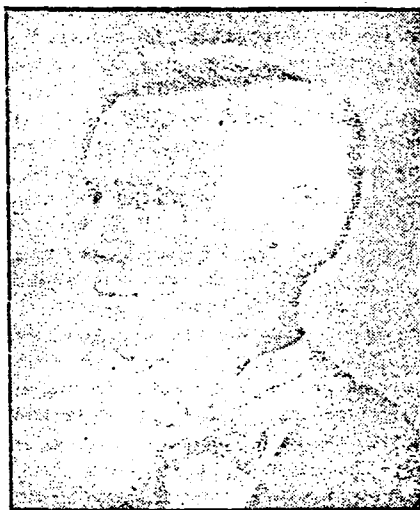
By John Dennis.

The question whether the coming horseless carriage, or automobile, shall be propelled by electricity, by hydro-carbon engines depending for their energy on explosions of gas, or by straight steam, utilized in one of the many light engines now obtainable, is becoming very interesting. Each system has its enthusiastic advocates, and against each disadvantages are urged by the exponents of the other. It is very evident that the automobile industry is undergoing an evolution, not dissimilar to that experienced by the bicycle, and one would be a prophet indeed, who could foretell the type which will come into most universal use.

The analogy of the automobile to the bicycle is not close, but in a general way the comparison is not strained. The bicycle is much more restricted in its field than is the automobile, and it is not surprising that it the sooner reached its ultimate type. The uses of the horseless vehicle however, are so manifold, and differ so widely, it is not surprising that the experimental stage is more prolonged. The range of the usefulness of the automobile is very wide. From a machine intended for pacing bicycle racers to a heavy truck, capable of hauling large loads of merchandise over country roads, is a far cry; yet this is the flexibility expected of the automobile; and hence the question of the best and most economical means of propulsion, having in mind the objects sought, becomes of great moment.

Experience in the larger cities, in this country, in England and on the continent, has shown that the electric machine, equipped with accumulators is not only the most popular, but the most economi-

cal, for certain classes of work. To the physician, who may be obliged to leave his carriage standing in the street, for a considerable length of time, in all sorts of weather, and whose drives do not take him an unreasonable distance from a charging station, the electric carriage offers advan-



W. A. PULLIAM,
President Local Union No. 5.

tages which the hydro-carbon and steam wagons do not possess: at least in the present state of the art. A delay of an hour or two at the house of a patient on a cold night, might easily result in the unlucky obstetrician leaving his hydro-carbon apparatus in the street and finding his way home, as best he could. With an accumulator, treated with even ordinary care and intelligence, he would always find his carriage in commission. For ordinary city use, like the case just referred to, for instance, the use of steam

would scarcely be desirable and certainly not economical nor convenient.

During the past two or three months the electric automobile has been given a somewhat crucial trial in the city of Rochester and its vicinity. Mr. Joseph J. Mandery has, during that period, had in almost constant operation a runabout built at Chicago. It has forty-four cells of accumulators, weighing about 800 pounds. Including the battery the weight of the vehicle approximates 2,000 pounds. It is perhaps a fair sample of the electric type of automobile for pleasure and business driving over average city pavements. While running over the ordinary roads in the city, its normal discharge is about eighteen amperes at a pressure of forty-four volts at nine miles an hour. It is easily controlled, and is operated in steps of three, six, nine, twelve and fifteen miles. In order to give the vehicle a trial on good country roads many trips have been made on the West Side Boulevard to Charlotte, the return trip being made over the up grades of the East Side Boulevard. On the long grade from the lake for nearly a mile of the East Side Boulevard, the instruments indicated an average of two and one-tenth (2.1) horse power for the mile of grade. At no time, however, has Mr. Mandery been unable to reach his charging station, which is in his coach stable.

While this question of recharging the accumulators has been held to preclude the utilization of electric automobiles like that of Mr. Mandery's, in even limited cross-country practice, the solution of the problem does not seem to be extremely difficult. In fact it seems to have, in a measure, been solved by an auto-truck company, which purposes to haul heavy loads on the roads between New York and Philadelphia. It is announced that the

company referred to will establish charging stations at proper distances along the route. Thus, with appliances for charging batteries quickly and conveniently, of course having charged batteries constantly on hand, there need be no more delay at charging stations than would be occasioned by watering a team of horses. It is understood that an electric tally-ho route is to be established between Rochester and Avon Springs, about twenty miles distant, a charging station to be established at the latter place.

With modern appliances the operation of charging accumulators has become much more simple and economical. Such being the case, it is not entirely certain that the electric automobile, with all of its conceded disadvantages in this respect, will not be a good deal in evidence in at least limited cross-country practice. It goes without saying that the necessary weight of accumulators to be transported is, to a certain extent, a handicap, but the machine has advantages which go far towards mitigating this undesirable condition. Whether the genius of man will be able to materially diminish the weight of the storage battery unit is yet to be determined. Recent experiments with prepared wood as an insulator, while at first very promising, seem to have come to naught; at all events the weight of the accumulators has not been perceptibly diminished, in the latest examples of automobile practice. It is understood that the batteries used in the electric cabs in New York weigh about 1200 pounds each.

The bicycle and its rapid evolution have been referred to; and that evolution has produced what seems to be almost a perfect type. In view of the many additional uses open to the automobile in the various industries to which it can be utilized, the field for inventive genius is very inviting. Whether the perfected type shall be finally impelled by electricity, the hydro-carbons, or good, old-fashioned every-day steam, generated by oil or petroleum, the automobile has come to stay. The horse, as a beast of drudgery, will of necessity give way to the new and better application of energy, just as surely as the old-fashioned stage coach was superceded by the express locomotive, and the long ox teams by the mogul freight engine.

In the era of progress suggested by this momentous change, it is not reasonable to suppose that energy applied electrically will be far behind in the struggle for supremacy.

GIANT ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Incorporated with a Capital of Twenty-five Millions.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 6.—Articles of incorporation of the Philadelphia Electric Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,-

000, were filed here to-day. The company is authorized to manufacture and supply gas, electricity, light, heat, steam, compressed and liquefied air, power, ice, cold storage, etc. The company, it is said, will absorb the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company and the recently formed National Electric Company, both of this city, and to ultimately control the electric lighting of Philadelphia. It will probably branch out in the furnishing of heat, light and power on an unlimited scale.

The controlling factors in the new company are P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, the street railway magnates; Thomas Dolan, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, which has a monopoly of the gas lighting of the city; ex-Democratic National Committeeman William F. Harry, and Joseph McCall, president of the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company.

The authorized capital of the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company and the National Electric is respectively \$15,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

HAWLEY'S SCHEME.

Electricity as a Motive Power for Canal Boats.

The project for the application of electricity to the propulsion of boats on the canals of the state, which is a pet scheme of Frank W. Hawley, the Pittsford farms promoter, has been given an impetus by the organization of a new company known as the Erie Canal Electric Traction Company. This company has bought all the stock of the old company, which was similar in name to the new one, and has acquired all the patents, rights and contracts which that company held. It claims also to have additional patents and inventions and to have solved the problem which made its predecessor pause.

The old company was known as the Erie Canal Traction Company. It acquired patents on devices for the application of electricity to this use, and made contracts with the Cataract Electric Company to supply the electricity to be used. The Cataract Company, in its turn, was to obtain its electricity from the Niagara Falls Power Company, the company which has utilized water power for an enormous output of electricity and is now building an immense addition to its already vast plant. The Cataract Company was also the holder of the right, acquired from the state by legislation in 1893 or thereabouts, to use electricity on the canals. While all arrangements had apparently been made, actual traction was not begun, and the reason appears to have been that the inventions controlled by the company did not operate as successfully as was expected.

The stockholders of the new company held a meeting in New York on Tuesday

of last week and officers and directors were chosen. Baron Louis A. von Hoffman & Co., was chosen president, Frank W. Hawley, vice-president, and A. B. Donaldson, secretary. With the president and vice-president, the following were made directors: William Mertens, Baron von Hoffman's partner; Henry R. Ickelheimer of the banking firm of Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co.; ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, James Virdin, William H. Baker, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and George W. Balch.

Mr. Hawley has this to say of the scheme:

"The plans of the company are not so far advanced as to make it impossible at this moment to say when the equipment will be ready for operation on the canal. The necessary capital, however, has been secured, and the contracts have been let for 200 motors—or, as we call them, tractors—for immediate delivery. It is expected that these tractors will be in operation between Albany and Buffalo during the coming season. The tractor is built upon the principle of an automobile, with three wheels, and is supplied with storage-batteries, sufficient to propel six canal boats of 240 tons each five miles an hour.

"It is the invention of an American, H. A. Alden, who is in the employ of the Columbia Electric Vehicle Company, the makers of the tractor, and has been in successful operation on some of the canals of France for more than a year. At first we shall not rely exclusively upon electricity from the Niagara Falls Power Company, but will build ten generating stations at intervals along the canal.

"Some persons," continued Mr. Hawley, "have urged the abandonment of the Erie canal. I do not know whether it was the result of ignorance or self-interest, but I do know that the thought will never be seriously entertained by the people of the state. At the moment when the German Emperor is exerting the entire force of his personal influence in order to bring about the construction of a system of internal canals, which shall join the waters of the Elbe, Rhine, Weser and Oder; when so many of our people are honestly advocating the expenditure of untold millions for the construction of an artificial waterway entirely outside of our own boundaries; when so many thinking philanthropic men are urging the construction of new canals such as those proposed from Bordeaux to the Mediterranean, from Chesapeake Bay to Delaware Bay, from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, and from Lake Erie to Ohio; when Chicago is nearing the completion of her splendid enterprise for joining the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, and so mak-

ing continuous water transportation from the wheat fields of the great northwest to the Gulf of Mexico: when we have before us the inspiring spectacle of the recent completion of waterways from the Gulf of Aëgina to the Gulf of Corinth, from the Elbe to the Baltic, and from Manchester to the Mersey; when our neighbors on the north, in justifiable trade competition, are seeking to attract commerce by the expenditure of millions in the improvement of existing canals and the construction of new ones, I cannot conceive of the people of this state consenting to the abandonment of their own great waterway, with its grand history of usefulness and its magnificent future promise.

"The subject of motive force upon the canal has already received considerable attention. As long ago as 1892, Edward Hannan, then Superintendent of Public Works, in his annual report called special attention to this subject, and suggested that the outlook for improvement in motive power upon the canals by the application of electricity was most promising. It was in answer to this suggestion that the Legislature authorized the making of experiments by various parties.

"Charles R. Barnes, State Electrician, having carefully and officially observed an experiment made upon the canal in November, 1892, in his report upon the subject stated that notwithstanding the fact that crude and inadequate appliances were necessarily employed in the test, he was satisfied that the claims made by the advocates of electricity as a motive power on the canals were well founded, and that its development was worthy of the utmost encouragement. In the same report he stated that he was satisfied that electricity was better and cheaper than steam, and that even under the unfavorable conditions and with the crude machinery employed in the test, it would be possible, by the application of this force, to move loaded boats at an expense not exceeding five cents a mile. The significance of that statement is revealed when we remember that it has not been possible to move loaded boats by horses or mules at an expense of less than twelve cents a mile. At five cents a mile for the loaded boat, it would cost about one-fifth of a mill a ton per mile to move freight. This price is far below the lowest ever attained or approximated by the most thoroughly equipped and economically operated railroad.

"The same authority, having again officially observed and studied another test made in 1895, in his report gives still lower figures. He states that he believes that it will be possible to move a loaded boat by the application of this force at an expense of two cents a mile. This is no guess. It is the deliberate conclusion of a trained electrician, and is amply confirmed by the application of this force in other depart-

ments of activity. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports that it cost for motive power \$.0669 per car-mile on its horse car lines, and but \$.0177 on its electric lines."

A World-Old Story.

An epidemic of strikes is sweeping over America. It is the old story—the eruption of industrial unrest, the blind cry of the people for social justice. It is the immortal cry of the workman for his rights—the cry for bread and rest. It reverberates again and again down the long corridors of history. The toiler has never had justice; he has always been cheated, plundered, profaned, distorted in body and stunted in mind.

In France the man with the hoe began his "slant browed" career before Charlemagne was. The "Franks" after Cæsar began to be held as slaves. The feudal system organized rural oppression, seigniorial license. France from the first was behind even mediaeval Europe in this direction. It was slower to develop the towns and burghers. When Italy saw the dawn of the renaissance the cities of France had no vital existence. Provence, in the south, had in it the poesy of the Mediterranean region, the troubadour note of Italy. Brittany, on the north, had the rude nobility of nature—the voice of the sea. Her people were rude and free. But France as a whole was a warring congerie of feudatories, and her people, especially the men of the soil, were savagely oppressed. The beasts revolted; so did the peasantry. In the middle of the fourteenth century came the Jacquerie. Great wars had devastated the country. King John was a prisoner in England. Paris (1352) was awakening and trying to be a free city. Etienne Marcel, provost of the trades, led the movement. And so came the Jacquerie, the peasant war. Terrible scenes now rushed into the drama of history—castles burned, fields withered away, villiages disappeared. Gross indignities were thrust upon the women of the land. The "hoe man," the degenerate laborer, became a savage, but after a time he was suppressed with the iron hand of authority. Soon after this barbaric crisis the Friar Ball and Watt Tyler rebellions swept over England.

This was the end of one savage cycle. Now, in the latter part of the seventeenth century the well-known Arthur Young traveled over France. He describes the peasants in vivid words. He saw them "crawling over the earth's surface like great dung beetles."

In the revolution that soon came hurrying on the peasants of central France were ferocious Jacobins. In the Napoleonic wars they were the chief stay of the conquering armies. President Loubet, by the way, is the son of peasants from the very

heart of the Jacquerie revolt and the Jacobin spoilers of Chateaux. Truly—

Time brings its sweet revenges.

This is a brief glimpse into the historic vista.

There seems to be a cyclic movement in the unrest of the toilers. Is America being Europeanized? Are we building up an industrial plutocracy? Are we shaping a new feudalism—an industrial feudalism—which will press the life out of the worker and be dead to all thought of his social well being?

For one thing, American plutocracy has called to the Hungarian hordes to cheapen the labor of the coal miners. We have also opened wide the Ghetto's gates. Now millionaire America is building the Dantesque terror of a new Ghetto on our shores—the dread hell of the sweatshop.

In the spirit of greed we are using the vast material forces that spring out of labor-saving machinery and the organization of industry. Our millionaire coal mine owners, railroad builders and coke burners have raked the "slant browed" lands of Europe for hirelings. The greed of profit-mongering has called them here in swarms—Bohemians, Finns, Slavonians, Neapolitans, Sicilians. The list stretches out to the crack of doom. Many of these are "hoe men" in the making. Some of them are already "brothers of the ox." Not content with the negro, we call these hordes into our beloved land to hinder the growth of democratic and social justice.

In the trust we have built up a new engine for the oppression of labor, for the trust is on the side of business what the machine is on the side of production—a labor-saving device. Trust-making reduces the quantity of labor without furnishing employment for the displaced workmen. Where an oil company once sent out a solicitor the Standard Oil Trust now sends out a postal card.

These are two or three of the things that make it hard to give work to our own people and hard to keep up the scale of wages. What wonder that the man with the motor feels the general unrest. He feels the pressure that shaped of old the "hoe man" of France. There is no time in his life for the nobler things—no time for rest. The old tragedy known to the brickmakers of Egypt is the same one that is enacted by the workworn builders of London.

Yes, the world is locked in a system of social injustice. It is no one man's fault. But it is every man's business to help set it right. Any man who persists in strengthening and making permanent that social injustice, that man is dangerous to public safety.

I feel that we are to enact on this continent a great page in the historic drama. It will be the achievement of industrial freedom. This will be an event greater than was the achievement of political free-

dom. But what will this greater freedom mean to man? It will mean the effacement of the barriers that interpose between the common man and the achievement of the common destiny. There is no true liberty for the individual except as is found in the law that insures the well being and the common freedom of all.

We have license, but man seeks liberty. License is the basis of plutocracy in all lands. It must be destroyed. License to make war upon the rights of others, upon the common rights of all, is but the license to beget crime and to dandle anarchy upon the knees.

But license is doomed. This is certainly, for it is true that the competitive system is inherently moral. By its own inexorable law the hour of its supreme triumph must also be the hour of its ruin. This is the meaning of the gigantic trusts.

How to build and to rebuild perpetually the fabric of the public safety—this is the wisdom that is of the highest worth. And never before in the history of the world were there so many minds engaged upon the problem. Even the artisans of the country carrying it in their hearts. And many of them have a knowledge of it more accurate than that possessed by the law-makers of the nation. And it is strangely true, too, that while many of these toilers are shy of the church they are working right in the direction of Christ's work of public and organic righteousness. They are in the stream of Christ's sympathies; they are following in the toil of Christ to institute the uplift from below—to base the wealth and beauty of earth not, as now, on destitutions, robberies and shames, but on the common fellowship and sympathy and honor between man and man.

Yes, the republic is moving on toward a practical fraternity. This is the drift of events; this is the logic of history. This is also the mandate of religion. My relation with my brother measures my relation to God. Was it not said by the wisdom of old, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren ye did it not unto me?"

"Am I, then, my brother's keeper?"
* * * A voice answers from eternity, "Thou art, and as thou keepest him, so shall God keep thee!"

There are many impediments to the social advance, and many hearts despair. But there is always springing up through my heart a large, luminous and prophetic hope. My beloved America will have the wisdom and the power to solve the problems of democracy. Slowly the new republic will loom upward through the old. A great day is waiting to descend, a great day of God, in which we will not use men to make money, but will use money to make men.

Meanwhile every patriot should find his

work in whatever tends to put down class hatred—in whatever tends to spread the sentiment of justice and brotherhood among the people.—Edwin Markham, in New York Journal.

ANCIENT TELEGRAPHY.

Systems of Signaling in Vogue before Morse Applied Electricity to Wires.

We are apt to think that, because the ancients and our immediate forefathers had no electric telegraph, they had no telegraph at all; but that is far from the truth. Many systems of telegraphy, most of them depending on signals addressed to sight or hearing, have been known from the earliest times, and some of these are described in an article contributed to Cosmos M. L. Remy. Says this writer:

"Three or four centuries before our era, Egeus invented several systems of signaling. In particular, he devised the first synchronic apparatus. At each station was installed a great vessel of uniform capacity, having in its side a hole of the same size for each vessel. At the surface of the liquid contained in the vessel was a float in which was fixed an upright rod divided into equal parts, each of which corresponded to one of the phrases to be telegraphed. The attendant at each station had a torch. When the first raised his torch he uncorked the hole in his vessel, allowing the water to escape and the float to sink; the attendant at the second station did the same, and this was repeated from station to station. When the division of the rod corresponding to the message to be sent had fallen to the level of the edge of the vessel, the first attendant lowered his torch, and replaced the cork; the others, imitating his action, could then read off on their rods the particular message sent by the first. * * *

"In all such methods as these the messages were limited to words or phrases agreed upon beforehand. In the second century B. C. Cleomenes invented a method of doing away with this inconvenience by combining luminous signals so as to form a code. Each station was furnished with several huge fire vessels corresponding each to a group of letters of the alphabet. The one that was exposed so that it could be seen from the next station, while the others were hidden, indicated the group including the letter to be transmitted, which letter was then shown more closely by lanterns. Polybius improved this by dividing the alphabet into five groups, four of five letters and one of four. These were telegraphed by torches, moved in given directions. For instance, three torches at the left of the station meant the third group, then two at the right meant the second letter of this group."

The Chinese, M. Remy tells us, also used signal towers at an early period and

the Romans learned how to employ them from the Carthaginians. The Roman telegraphic system was altogether 4,200 miles in length, and remains of the stations still exist. The Gauls telegraphed by shouting from post to post, and there was a similar system between Athens and Susa (450 miles). When Europe was overrun by barbarians these systems of telegraphy were destroyed. Although some effort at similar communication was made in the Middle Ages, modern telegraphy dates from the sixteenth century. It began with some very curious propositions. Says M. Remy:

"About 1570, Porta, a Neapolitan physicist, inventor of the camera obscura, thought that he could cast upon the moon, by means of a mirror, characters that could be read over the whole earth. Father Kircher proposed to let the sun's rays fall on mirrors in such a manner as to form letters. Francois Kessler used an empty barrel containing a lamp with a movable shutter. Opening the shutter once signified the letter A, twice meant B and so on. This seems to be the beginning of our present telegraphic alphabets.

"About the same time experiments were made at Mayence with five masts, each divided into five sections. Large objects were hoisted on these, and the point at which they stopped signified a prearranged phrase. This is a modification of the method of Polybius.

"Next, Robert Hooke, an English scientist, proposed to make huge letters of some opaque substance and to suspend them in space. But neither this nor the preceding methods were ever adopted in practice."

In 1690, M. Remy goes on to say, Arigon-ton, a Frenchman, introduced the telescope as a means of observing telegraphic signals, which made it possible to increase the distance between stations. He proposed to use for his signal a large black screen in which a cross was cut, but he failed in getting the government aid needed to carry out his plan. Later, Marcel, of Arles, built a machine which, it was claimed, could signal as fast as one could write; but he, too, failed to get government aid and broke his invention. In 1782 Gauthy devised a system of speaking tubes, by which he expected to transmit speech hundreds of miles, but expense prevented its adoption. Soon after this, however, the invention of the semaphore furnished a successful system of visual telegraphy, and not long afterward the electric telegraph gave to the world a means of communication to which distance sets no limits.—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

Brodhead, Wis., has joined the new movement and will soon have an Independent telephone exchange, the switchboard and office equipment for which will be of the Sterling Electric Company's "Bell-type" manufacture.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council of Pittsburgh, held on Sunday, Oct. 1st, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Creator to remove from the ranks of unionism our esteemed brother, John W. Eckoff, of Union No. 5, N. B. E. W.;

Resolved, That the Building Trades Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity tender to Union No. 5, N. B. E. W., and the family and friends of deceased Bro. Eckoff, our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and commend them for consolation to Him who doeth all things for our good.

M. P. CANICK,
A. M. SWARTZ,
F. H. WILLIAMS.

Committee.

At a recent regular meeting of Local Union No. 5, N. B. E. W. of A., held in K. of L. Hall, Sept. 24, 1899, a committee was appointed, and the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A gloom has come over our Local, that we as brothers feel, and that gloom has torn from our midst, for a short time only, a familiar landmark, the earthly presence in the material form of our dearly beloved brother and fellow workman, John W. Eckoff, and

Whereas, We, believing in an almighty God and Creator over all, who in His infinite mercy does not wish His children to suffer, but that they might enjoy the beauties and benefits which He has so wisely made for each, and knowing that our existence here is only transitory to that of Eternity awaiting us, and that we in life are weighted with care and trouble, as is the natural lot of mankind; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to these stern realities, which we know only last for a short season, and that through our tears we may look up to a Loving God and Father of tender mercy, feeling all is well.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother John W. Eckoff, Local Union No. 5, N. B. E. W. of A., has lost a highly esteemed member; as our President his voice was always raised in behalf of harmony, prudence and judgment; a most conservative and active worker, his zeal was unflagging; a wise counselor for the betterment of trade interests, that always kept him with us—the organization to which he was endeared; in its work he was happy, his face a benediction. As it was he set an example worthy of our imitation, systematic in discipline, faithful to his obligation; his loss we shall deeply feel, the loss of a sincere, honest man—the noblest work of God; we shall always hold the memory of him in loving remembrance, the elements were

so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this is a man.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family and that we commend them to an allwise Creator and Father, who will comfort them in the hour of their distress and trial. A saddened thought that a life which gave so much promise should be so soon cut down by death, but we trust that all may again reunite some sweet day on Eternity's morn, an unbroken family where parting is no more.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the official journal, and also a copy be sent the family of our deceased brother.

GEORGE M. RUDOLPH,
FRANK D. MALONE,
J. H. STOFFER,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 9, N. B. E. W., of Chicago, on the death of Brother C. B. Baldwin:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed brother, C. B. Baldwin, and

Whereas, In life he was possessed of a character beyond reproach, worthy of confidence, honor and justice, always being friendly, cautious and brave, and

Whereas, We well understand how the hearts of the wife and parents must be bowed down with sorrow at the loss of husband and son, yet, being told that "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth" we can but know that He who doeth all things well would not suffer the slightest grief to come upon us except it were necessary for the accomplishment of His great ends, therefore let us say "Thy will be done," and

Resolve, That we as a Union, in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extending to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to God, to whose will we must all bow in humble submission; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of respect for our deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of our local, an engrossed copy presented to the wife of our deceased brother and a copy be sent for publication to the Electrical Worker.

C. WARREN BEACH,
J. DRISCOLL,
W. KNAPP,
Committee.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to express my sincerest thanks

to the members of Local Union No. 9, N. B. E. W., for their assistance in the hour of my affliction, and shall always keep in my heart a spark of affection for the members who ably assisted in the obsequies of my late husband, Clayton B. Baldwin. It showed the esteem in which he was held by his fellow brothers, and it is the one consoling feature of his departure from this world.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. CLAYTON B. BALDWIN.

THE CURBSTONE AGITATOR.

Who comes around in summer, spring and fall,
With abundant cheek and lots of gall,
And tries to convince us all
That he is much and we are small?
Why, the curbstone agitator.

Who never attends a meeting,
But stands outside with bland smile and friendly greeting,
Waiting for some one who is treating,
And raises Cain if he thinks things are not just right?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Who wants you to listen to his little lay,
And strict attention pay;
He will tell us how business should be done,
How a local should be run,
While it's work for us, to him it would be fun?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Who thinks none as smart as he,
And from all faults free;
He hasn't paid his dues,
Spent the money for booze—
His talk gives us the blues?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Whose talk makes us tired,
And feel as though over the moon he should be fired,
Or long ago expired;
Or in dismal swamp been mired?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Who, after spending a year or two
Telling us what he has done and what he will do,
On the boys springs something new—
Comes to meeting, the rag to chew;
After me and after you?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Who holds the crowd in great suspense,
Thinking he'll give them something immense,
Expecting to hear the speech of his life;
While on the street or in a bar-room brawl,
You can't pry his mouth open with a knife
When he gets in the meeting hall?

Why, the curbstone agitator.

Take our advice:
To him no attention pay;
For there will come a day
When he will pass away,
And from meeting forever stay—
The curbstone agitator.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

H. W. SHERMAN, Publisher and Editor,
731 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Entered at the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y.,
as second-class matter.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Grand President—J. H. Maloney,
1359 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary—H. W. Sherman,
731 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Grand Treasurer—F. H. Wissinger,
21 Montgomery Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
First Vice-President—Theodore Gould,
11 Warcham St., Boston, Mass.
Second Vice-President—C. H. Adams,
2901 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.
Third Vice-President—Thomas Forbes,
447 Avery St., Detroit, Mich.
Fourth Vice-President—S. M. Keeble,
1647 Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Fifth Vice-President—R. P. Gale,
126 Fern Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription \$1.00 per year, in advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do
the work and recommend or order the material,
its value as an advertising medium can be readily
appreciated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1899.

W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,
29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.



SPINNING PRINT, ROCHESTER.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO
AHEAD.

There appeared in the "List of Scabs" in the August issue of this paper, two names who, we find after investigation, should not have appeared there. Press Secretaries should be very careful in this respect, as it is not a very pleasant thing to be published as a scab when you are doing all that lays in your power to be a true-blue union man. We therefore cheerfully make the correction on behalf of Bros. King and Eagleton.

It has been our sad duty to register three deaths on our list for the month of September. No. 9, of Chicago, had the misfortune to lose Bro. C. B. Baldwin. No. 10, of Indianapolis, lost Bro. E. E. Bauman, who was killed by electricity. These claims were hardly on their way when the news came that Bro. Ecoff, President of No. 5, Pittsburg, was killed Saturday, Sept. 23. During the last two years the Brotherhood has paid twenty-four claims, making a total of \$2,400. This is a small amount to the minds of many, but to the poor widow or mother a

hundred dollars means a decent burial for her loved one.

THE sum of \$238.02 has been sent to Brother Wright, with which he has started in business, and is doing well. The money was donated by the following locals and brothers:

Local No. 56, Erie, Pa.	\$19 00
" " 37, Hartford, Conn.	7 00
Mr. Eugene Rush	1 00
Local No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.	19 50
" " 41, Buffalo, N. Y.	9 30
" " 38, Cleveland, O.	15 00
" " 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.	4 52
" " 72, Waco, Texas	2 50
" " 4, New Orleans, La.	25 25
" " 69, Dallas, Texas	7 75
" " 18, Kansas City	5 00
Mr. A. Uhl	1 00
Local No. 49, Chicago, Ill.	6 25
" " 71, Galveston, Tex.	9 50
" " 12, Greater New York	6 50
" " 55, Des Moines, Ia.	2 30
F. White and Gang	12 00
W. Call and Gang	14 00
Local No. 46, Lowell, Mass.	5 00
" " 61, Los Angeles, Cal.	5 00
" " 17, Detroit, Mich.	15 00
" " 68, Denver, Col.	5 00
" " 44, Rochester, N. Y.	3 40
" " 10, Indianapolis, Ind.	16 25
" " 7, Springfield, Mass.	10 00
" " 70, Cripple Creek, Col.	5 00
" " 47, Sioux City, Ia.	5 00
H. W. Sherman	1 00
Total	\$238 02

STRIKES will never grow less until the workers are perfectly organized and as long as there is a grievance to be rectified. Complete organization in trade unions will accomplish the desired end and will finally overthrow the strike.

The above clipping is the only true solution of the labor trouble. Experience has taught a great many that ill-advised strikes are very disastrous. When a body of organized men determine as a last resort to strike, they should be well organized. It's all right to become enthusiastic and say "We can't lose; we have them on the run," but we must look the ground over well before any action is taken. Follow the Constitution to the letter, at all times, of all articles in it. The ones pertaining to strikes are the most important. When an Executive Board is elected by the delegates in Convention, they are elected to run the affairs of the Brotherhood; they are compelled, as men, to study the best interest of the entire organization—no certain local, no certain set of men. The Executive Board has refused to back up strikes during the last two years, not because they wanted to, but because it was their duty; because it was to the best interest of the Brotherhood.

Some of our oldest and wealthiest organizations took the same stand during 1899.

No organization, no matter how rich, wants more than one strike at a time. Have all locals followed this rule? No; they would go out without any regard to laws, or rules.

A fellow once stepped up to the writer and wanted to know what the funds of the Brotherhood were for, anyhow, but to spend on strikes when fellows go out to better their conditions. The funds of this Brotherhood are to be used to build up the organization; to pay all legitimate claims on demand; not to have the legal heirs-at-law waiting until the money comes in. A successful business man must have a financial backing. Just so a successful organization. We may kick, fume and fret, but the fact remains that money makes the mare go; and when we lose our backing we lose our organization.

So it behooves us to organize our craft to that degree of perfection that when we strike there will be no men out of our ranks to take our places. We must sacrifice something to get this, and let us hope that in the next two years our organization will increase in membership, get to the standard it belongs, and all will be well.

THE "MOB CHASER."

A machine called a "mob chaser" is being built at Peoria, Ill. It is an automobile, covered with armor plate and having as propelling power a six horsepower motor. Seats are provided for four policemen, and a rapid-fire gun holding 1,000 cartridges is mounted on this "mob chaser." This machine is for use in case of mobs of any kind in cities. No doubt those monopolists who are opposed to their employes striking for higher wages will be strong advocates of having a "mob chaser" in every city. Mobs and mob chasers are the result of injustice done by special privilege laws passed in the interest of scheming and unscrupulous corporations, and just as long as such laws are in force there will be mobs, and if, instead of inventing murderous machines to kill men, efforts were made to repeal vicious laws there would soon come a time when there would be no need of mob chasers.—The Independent.

ALL IN HEAVEN.

The preacher who can preach to please every hearer; the editor who can write to please every reader; the merchant who can sell goods to please every customer; the lawyer who can please every listener, and the dressmaker who can please every woman are all dead and wearing wings in heaven. Perfection is not found in humanity.

At Kansas City the following is the scale of wages being paid the different trades: Tile and bricklayers, \$4; stonecutters, \$3.60; plasterers, \$3.50; plumbers, \$3.50; steamfitters, \$3.25; gasfitters, \$3.25; masons, \$3.20; lathers, \$3; painters, \$2.40; carpenters, \$2.40; wiremen, \$3.00.

OUR LOCALS.

Local Union No. 3.

St. Louis, Sept. 11, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker :

As No. 3 failed to make an appearance in last month's Worker I will try and let the brothers hear from me this month. No. 3 is rolling along nicely and I feel proud of it; several new applications have been turned in within the last few weeks. We have raised our initiation fee to \$10 and I am sorry the brothers did not make it \$30; it will be up to \$30 by the time the Missouri and Laclede men get ready to come in. I have been talking to several of the Missouri and Laclede men about coming in and joining us, and all I have been getting from them is promises. You can go around their haunts and hear them talking about what good union men they are. If they are such good union men I think they ought to come up and join us.

Well, I guess I will have to go into details about Labor Day. I was talking to a friend on Labor Day and he told me that he overheard a conversation between two of the Bell and Kinloch officials; he heard them say that No. 3 would not be represented in the parade. They said that No. 3 was no more. I saw the same two men on the corner watching the parade, and they saw No. 3 well represented with members and ex-members, and not only that—they saw that we had one of the finest banners in the parade; and we can thank Bro. McCarthy for having such a fine banner. He was out every night for two weeks seeing about our banner and badges. I tell you, boys, that Bro. McCarthy is a hustler; if every brother took as much interest in the union as Bro. McCarthy we would have one of the best locals in the country.

I think the brothers made a mistake when they elected Bro. Lowder as marshal; they must have overlooked Bro. Carey. I knew that the day would be warm and I suggested that they elect Bro. Carey, but it was too late then. It would do your heart good to see Bro. Carey on a dog trot trying to keep up with us, and the best he could do was to go about four blocks and drop out. The last time I saw him that day he was sitting on the curbstone watching the rest of the parade. Never mind, Bill, I will see that you do the riding next time. Bill only weighs 230.

Yours fraternally,

J. O'BRIEN,

Press Sec.

P. S.—As Bro. Reed could not fill the office of R. S. on account of his being out of the city, I was elected to same.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. O'BRIEN,

Address, Mo. Stock Ex. Hotel, Bremen av.

Local Union No. 4.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our summer has gone and the weather for the past two weeks has been all that any one could wish.

At present we are quarantined against by all the neighboring states on account of a few cases of yellow fever, but things move on here and one living here does not hear of fever unless from some stranger who has taken his ideas from some paper published three or four hundred miles away.

With No. 4 we are moving steadily forward gaining new members and perfecting our organization. There are a good many old-time union men in New Orleans who say they won't join until things are running in a different way. Well, there are fences in the way and we would like to have those men come forward and help us with their votes, advice, and past experience, to straighten out those things which are wrong, and get the affairs of the Union on a footing which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. This is, I believe, the sincere wish of every one belonging to No. 4. "There are some who want to run everything." I heard this not long ago from one of these men. Well, of course, if you won't come forward and "do your bit" we can't allow No. 4 to get on the "Toboggan" simply because you shirk your duty in this matter. Every lineman with any regard for his craft has an interest in a Union, and should strive to make his Union the best, and when he does not belong to a Union and does not use his best efforts to make his Union a successful one, shirks his duty and he knows it and this cry, "I don't like the way they run things," is only an effort to quiet his own conscience.

Bro. C. Smith will represent No. 4 at the National Convention in the "Smoky City."

The best indications show that the demand for men at present is rather quiet. The Carrollton has been laying off men and seem to have their work well in hand. The Drainage System are only working three men, although they have more work in sight they are not hiring any men now.

The two telephone companies are still extending their plants, and though they still put on good men they are getting in the habit of saying: "Come around tomorrow."

With the People's, The Carrollton, and Postal, a card will be a necessary accompaniment to an application for work.

Considering the whole situation brothers should not be too quick to give up positions elsewhere in the hope of bettering themselves here at the present time. We think we will have quite a number of idle men here before the first of the year. I do not write this to deter any one out of employment from making us a visit and

feel sure that if employment is possible, No. 4 will do all in its power to assist such brothers. Should things change or these surmises prove to be incorrect, we will take the first chance to notify the Worker of any prospects which seem good. Wishing you continued success, I remain yours respectfully,

H. W. BOYD.

Local Union No. 5.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker :

In writing my little article on unionism in last month's edition I meant no harm, and if I hurt anyone's feelings I am here to explain. I have had three or four questions put before me and I promised to answer them in print, where my own friends can find errors to be answered. I am sure others might do the same. I intended my article to hold strictly to the union principle, but became so wrapped in the subject that my mind searched deeper than I anticipated, and in that part I brought political ideas to show how the fundamental principles of unionism were far more reaching than we had ever realized. The question was put, What do I know about trusts? Well, I guess about the same as the average man who reads a little bit. I am going to give a few statistics on trusts, whether they are a benefit to labor or not. The reason I do this is to explain a little fact.

Pittsburgh, a few months ago, was on the verge of one of the greatest building booms that ever struck a city, not barring Chicago. Houses were to go up in blocks of one and two hundred at a jump. But it is all over now, and can rest in peace for a while, at least. Here is one of the reasons. This is information obtained in a direct way, and signed, to be authentic; also quoting the advance in wages accordingly:

Commodity.	Increase per cent.	Wage Inc. per cent.
Angle iron	100	3
Builders' hardware	45	None
Beams, iron	87½	7
Bolts	100-150	5
Copper wire	100	10
Felt roofing	30-33½	Decrease
Glass, window	40-50	On strike
Iron pipe, wrought	62½	10
Iron, structural	100	10
Lumber (except oak)	25	Stationary
Lumber, oak	33½	Stationary
Nails, cut	115	5
Nails, wire	92	10
Plumbers' supplies		
except brass	60	5
Brass	80-90	15
Steel billets	130	15
Tin	100	5
Brick in this vicinity	25-35	2

Now, these are articles that go to build our houses, in whatever style wished, and note the increase in the article mentioned and the distant success of labor toward

prosperity, and the discouraging contemplation of builders who intended to distribute their money. Do you blame them for calling a halt and letting their land lay idle? Can you blame me for feeling bitter against trusts and trying to wake my fellow-man's interest to the inevitable. And then I wonder if a man, after reading these facts, would ask what I have against trusts.

I was listening to a quotation from the well-known Anarchist Communist, Emma Goldman, and here is her view—mind you, from the mouth of an Anarchist:

"Trusts and these new imperialistic ideas are certainly bringing the present economic and political conditions in this country to a point where there will be a collapse, and it will be a big one, too, let me tell you.

"The country is now composed of three classes—monopolists, slaves and Americans. The former are entrenched behind unlimited gold, most of which is ill-gotten. The second class are the poor servants of the rich cash aristocracy; they are getting more poverty-stricken each decade, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary. The third class is composed of Americans who cherish the true ideal of liberty, the one established by the fathers of the Declaration of Independence, who shed glory on our nation's history a century ago. The trusts are inevitable; they are hastening their own end. It matters not whether a Democrat or Republican is elected President, the ills still exist."

I believe in a good many of this woman's words. M. L. Lockwood, President of the American Anti-Trust League, says the object of this league is to drive from public place the subservient tools of the trusts, monopolies, combines and corporations, and to re-establish the equal rights of American citizens in the commerce and industries of this country.

Hello! here is another class of workmen—drummers and traveling men, who are feeling the grasp of octopus trust. Well, that ain't all; we may hear from some more later on. And may the day come, and hasten this thought in the breast of every workingman throughout this country.

There is a subject which just comes to mind that should interest every electrical worker in the Brotherhood that, unless belonging to some secret society, he should state to his nearest relatives or friends the objects of the local to which he belongs pertaining to death. There is a feeling (that cannot be denied) against publicity in respect to a deceased brother. Relatives will have that fear, and not understanding secret organizations, they do not comprehend the significance of their meaning. And I would suggest that every brother should instruct his nearest relative what disposition or part the N. B. E. W.

should take in the funeral, in case of accident. This is a little matter to which we never give a thought, which can be disposed of in these few words to your wife or sister, or whoever it might be. I wish for the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to have recognition in full in case of accident, and the brothers, I know, of any local in the whole circuit will gladly respond in time of need, and feel well repaid for their trouble and time.

I am heartily in favor of Uncle Tom's suggestion for the benefit of Bro. Barnett, and would be only too glad to see the brother with a pair of limbs and at the Convention as a delegate. We can not realize the facts until brought face to face with conditions, and then it is too late. It is an affliction I would not wish my worst enemy. We are none of us sure of what the morrow may bring, and should be ever ready to respond. But I would like to suggest that while Uncle Tom is asking the wives and sisters to assist in the matter, they should agitate that the brothers attend their meetings a little oftener. I have been told as a fact that Local 5, according to numbers, has as good a percentage of attendance as any local in the Brotherhood. That speaks well for No. 5, but I am a calamity howler; I want to see every one of them attend and show that they are living up to their vows. Lately No. 5 has been taking in four and five at a time, but the chairs are still empty, and it don't speak well for the new members. It looks as though they just came in the first night because they were compelled to, and that they are going to follow out their first remarks before joining—"D—n the union." But they never can have that thought changed if they stay away. Here is a record for attendance that cannot be surpassed—only three meetings missed out of 136, and then two meetings can be accounted for in the interest of our local; that is the record of our worthy President, John W. Ecoff, now deceased. God bless him. May his firmament ever shine as the guiding star to true unionism. Ever staunch and true, conservative in speech, moral in character, ever ready to assist in any undertaking that was for the welfare of his fellow-man, Local No. 5 has certainly lost a dear friend whose equal is hard to find, one who would show as true manhood—never lauding praises on his own shoulders or looking for self-aggrandizement. True, as Bro. Sherman says, no brother who knew him could help but shed a silent tear and bow in humble submission and acknowledge him who is just in all things, and answer, Thy will be done. May he rest in peace the coming day.

Bro. Sherman, I have got to quit thanking you for the space you have allowed me, only I got into trouble with my fingers getting cramped, I might have continued.

F. H. W.

I do not want a gaping crowd
To come with lamentations loud
When life has fled;
Nor would I have my words or ways
Rehearsed, perhaps mid tardy praise,
When I am dead.

I do not want strange, curious eyes
To scan my face when still it lies
In silence dread;
Nor do I want them, if they would,
To tell my deeds were ill or good,
When I am dead.

I only want the very few
Who stood through good and evil too,
True friendship's test;
Just they who sought to find the good,
And then, as only true friends could,
Forgive the rest.

I'd have them come, the friendly few,
And drop perhaps a tear or two,
By kindness led;
Not many tears I'd have them shed,
Nor do I want much sung or said,
When I am dead.

Just as I lived, almost unknown,
A life unmarked, obscure and lone,
So let me die.
Just one who lived and loved and died,
A mound of earth and naught beside,
There let me die.

Local Union No. 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is my first letter please overlook all errors and omissions. I am always ready and willing to do my best for the glorious cause of Unionism.

Brother O. Swisher resigned as P. S., so No. 10 threw the harness on me. Here goes for what I know:

As all Brothers know, No. 10 has done a flourishing business the past summer. We are still in it this fall. A good many of the boys left here this fall, some for warmer and some for colder parts, still we are grinding away.

Wm. Thomas, formerly assistant State foreman for the C. U. Tel. Co., has resigned his position as such to take a position as State foreman at Houston, Texas.

Brothers O. Swisher, Lee Pogue, Geo. D. McLaughlin and Lou House have gone to Chicago to work. Wm. Pogue has gone to La Fayette, Ind., to work and look after the Midway connected with the street fair.

Brother Sam French has bought all the controlling interest in the firm of French and McLaughlin. Sam is doing nicely. He has a sign on the Kahn Tailoring Company's building of over 1000 lights which is attracting the attention of every one.

The night of the 3rd, a fire on Roanoke street between 10th and 11th streets burned down the New Tel. Co.'s cable and leads. The boys were out bright and early the next morning replacing them.

The city election is drawing near and we are all out with our hammers looking for free booze.

At present we are keeping Bro. W. O. Dudley, R. S., busy writing letters.

I give the names of the Electrical Contractors and Construction Companies of Indianapolis, so any of the boys coming this way will know where to get off at. The Union Companies are:

New Telephone Co.,

E. C. Harting Construction Co.,

S. B. French, Electrical Contractor.

The fair shops are:

C. C. Hatfield, Electrical Supplies and Construction Co.,

The Advance Electrical Co.,

The Electrical Construction Co.,

Chas. W. Meikel Electric Co.

The unfair shops are:

Sanborn Electric Co.,

E. E. Rines & Co., Practical Electrician.

As you see we have but two bad ones. We are living in hopes that some day they will get good and we can all work in peace and harmony.

I will close for this time, remaining,

Respectfully yours,

P. M. LANS, P. S.

Local Union No. 22.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 2, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the Press Secretary has left the city and will be unable to give any information concerning Omaha, I have taken it upon myself to do so.

No. 22 is progressing rapidly. We are adding new lights nearly every meeting.

I believe No. 22 has taken in more members since Jan. 1st, 1899, than any other local. We have added nearly 75 members to our rolls and have three months to add more. If every local had progressed as No. 22 has, we would have every man in the electrical trade in our Brotherhood. Push it along, boys, we are doing good work this year. This will mean much to us in time to come. We can not get our membership too large throughout the United States. I have noticed that in all cities where there is a N. B. E. W. Local they are getting shorter hours and better wages than ever before. That shows the good work the Brotherhood is doing throughout the United States. Every local should put their shoulder to the wheel and make eight hours a day's work; also encourage the practical electrical subject in locals. By doing so we will have better attendance, more interesting meetings, and will give our Brotherhood a reputation for education excelled by no labor organization; and by advancing ourselves we advance our fellow workmen.

No. 22 gave its first illuminated picnic Aug. 19, afternoon and evening, at Haskell's Park. We had six arc lights and 200 or 300 incandescents. We also had

State Labor Commissioner S. J. Keut deliver an interesting address on the benefits of labor unions, dwelling on the work they had accomplished and the good that labor might derive therefrom. The balance of the evening was devoted to dancing and sporting contests. The latter were carried on under electric lights. Among the events were races, pole climbing, cross-arming and rope throwing. Taking it all in all we had a very enjoyable evening, although we regretted the high wind that came up, as it caused many people to go home, expecting a rain storm. If No. 22 comes out even we will be satisfied, owing to above, and many other societies giving picnics on that date.

Omaha had a monster Labor Day parade which it is said was the largest parade ever held here on Labor Day. It would be too lengthy to explain all, so will just state the part that No. 22 took in the parade and sports. The following is taken from a daily paper:

"FLASHES OF LIGHT.

"Rapidly is one of the principal characteristics of lightning, and while it might not be exactly right to say that the long line of young men wearing brown duck suits trimmed in red, with brown straw hats trimmed in black, was rapid it could certainly be called a smart looking lot. A big float in their van showed that they belonged to the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and were members of Union No. 22, of Omaha and vicinity. The float also showed the difference between the tallow dip candle of 1799 and the lighting appliances of 1899, and also other uses to which electricity is put today."

This notice says all I can say of No. 22 in line of march. We marched to the Exposition Grounds, where all the sports came off. The gravel roofers and electrical workers had a tug of war as one of the contests. Well, we put big John Erickson as anchor (he didn't do a thing but keep pulling slack) and you may know we won. I believe it would have taken three span of horses to pull John up. We may receive a challenge any day for another pull, but that don't worry us, as John will be anchor again. You can bet all you have on us then.

The Greater American Exposition is a strictly union place, something you don't find often in an Exposition, and you have to have a Building Trades card to work there. That is a good showing for Omaha, and all the men are active members and a credit to the Brotherhood. The members of the Exposition got up the float mentioned in our notice and it was a credit to No. 22.

Mr. Henry D. Rustin, who was last year, also this year, superintendent of electrical departments of the gigantic enterprises, was a short time ago named as chief of

mechanical department of the Pan-American Exposition now in course of construction at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Electric Light Co. has been very busy getting ready and illuminating the streets for King Carnival. They have wired for 50 arc and about 5,000 incandescents in clear and colors that has given a number of men work; also the court house and city hall and numerous business houses that had illuminations out, making thousands of colored lights. The Light Co. could have had more lights had they been able to furnish power. Their inability to give power is due to the factories being unable to supply machines ordered some time ago. That is an illustration of the activity in the electrical field.

Sept. 25 to 30 has been a great week in Omaha with Ak-Sav-Ben Carnival. Tuesday, the 26th, was known as electric parade, representing games and sports. Wednesday was fraternal night and the military fraternities and labor unions turned out. No. 22 was unable to take part, as most of the members were at work nights. Thursday was Ak-Sav-Ben night and represented scenes from popular operas, grand and comic. Friday night was their grand ball. The artistic illumination was under the supervision of city electrician Edw. Schurig, which was excellent. The week is at a close and everyone is pleased with the success. The Light Co. has just finished wiring a large store for 24 additional 104-volt alternating multiple arcs. They have between 400 and 500 of them in service here and are giving the best of service to the consumers. They are also furnishing nearly 500 alternating series arcs at the Exposition now being held here. There has not been much said heretofore of the Exposition. The illumination is grand and is said to be greater and better than at the World's Fair. The Exposition is to close in another month. It seems a pity to destroy all the fine buildings. The Chicago Wrecking Co. has purchased all the buildings and will undoubtedly begin taking them away at the close, Oct. 31, 1899.

Brothers, as the convention is near at hand, we want to have every local represented and wish delegates to change the laws so as to be for the good of all, and to elect officers who will continue to give the Brotherhood good and just service. I think the conventions should be held as near central as possible, so as to give the smaller western and southern locals a chance to send delegates. It is a long way from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Pittsburgh, Pa. It practically keeps small locals from sending delegates.

Bro. J. C. Rumbold, who fell from a pole here a year and a half ago, is in No. 9 again and has a cork leg. He is doing very well and will soon be able to get around as good as can be expected for a

man one foot short. Brothers, keep your due cards paid ahead. We can not tell which one of us will be disabled next and a paid up card is very nice to have.

Bro. Meyers has wired up a large department store here for 600 colored lights for their fall opening. Wishing all the locals and members success.

Fraternally yours,

A Member of 22.

Local Union No. 27.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our local was accorded the pleasure of Grand-Sec'y Sherman's presence at one of our meetings last month. He gave us a very interesting talk about the needs and condition of the Brotherhood and much good advice on questions that were put to him as one of experience. The Brotherhood is and has been wonderfully benefited by Bro. Sherman's energy during his term of office and he deserves commendation from every local. Every communication sent him from our local has obtained speedy and efficient attention, and his fine record overshadows in a measure the indifferent services of some other officers.

Some of our brothers have had a chance to learn a valuable lesson in regard to keeping their dues paid up. There will be some who will not heed but for the benefit of others it may be of interest to know that we have had two deaths lately and three or four very serious injuries to our members and not one of those in mind were entitled to benefits. Our sympathies are always with those who are hurt and, when necessary, we never refuse help in the way of finances to a needy brother, but how much better it is to know that you are entitled to what you receive instead of depending on the generosity of your brothers.

The Federation of Labor of this city, with whom we are affiliated, has entered on a fight in the interests of labor generally. Mr. Jas. J. McNamara, a very able lawyer, has been retained by the Federation to fight this case, and he has written an article which appears in the Labor Advocate of this city.

This article gives a detailed account of the facts in a case that will be used to start the fight for justice to the workmen. It seems that after direct testimony before a magistrate to the effect that laws of this city had been violated by a contractor to the detriment of the laborer, and the magistrate deeming the evidence sufficient to convict had sent the case to the grand jury because the fine was too large to be within his jurisdiction. The following extract from the article mentioned will give a good idea of what is to be fought for:

"Organized workmen complain that they cannot get justice. A prominent leader told me last spring a magistrate re-

fused to issue a warrant for a contractor who violated the law. The magistrate sent them to the State's attorney and he sent them to the magistrate; that grand juries dismissed two or three cases after the State's attorney had been furnished with the specific kind of evidence asked for. When the Kuper case went to the grand jury a prominent member of the Federation said to me: 'That settles it.' I would not believe him, but he was right. Well, we will see if one trust magnate is too much for the law and public opinion. Therefore, in the name of 30,000 organized workmen, in the name of the law-abiding people of Baltimore, and in the name of law and order we ask the State's attorney and grand jury of Baltimore city to present, indict and prosecute John Kuper for violation of Ordinance No. 31 of April 11, 1898, and if they want any evidence send for the writer of this article and Justice Grauman."

— Baltimore, Sept. 26, '99.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Not being a press secretary, I am to be excused for all mistakes in rhetoric, punctuation, orthography, etc.

At the meeting of No. 27 held September 25th we heard something in relation to internationalism. Grand Secretary Sherman was there, and would have been even if he had to swim. His compliments to No. 27 were very nice, and gratefully received. His eulogy on international brotherhood was also immense, and good, sound sense, viz: "We would rather have all E. W.'s in the fold than without; because, if we have them all affiliated with the N. B. E. W., then the N. B. E. W. of A. can dictate terms."

"Now the Brother Jonathan or 'Canuck' can cross the border in two or three hours and fill the places of brothers in the N. B. E. W. of A. But if there was a N. B. E. W. of A. and Canada under the jurisdiction of the original N. B., then there would be no cutting of wages (throats)."

If at the coming convention an International Brotherhood is formed, for the sake of the writer (one who has experienced it) keep out of the added Constitutional laws "Home Rule," the one clause which has and is now disrupting a national body as strong as the N. B. E. W., or possibly stronger. Why do we as men affiliate ourselves with a local union—of a national body? Why do we as artisans of our craft pay dues for protection? Why do we as workmen, if there is no work in Rochester, and loads of work in Buffalo, or Niagara, or even Greater New York (who wishes for a proxy representation from a local with more than 200 good-standing members), apply to our local for a traveling card, pay for the same, pack our kit of tools and jump the first "side-door sleeper" for some other city, and have extend-

ed to us the right-hand of fellowship (the glad hand), and every effort be made to get us a job with a good union shop; if unsuccessful, give us a "grub stake" and say, "Kid, jump for So-and-so. Tell Mac, Tom, or Bill, I sent you, and if he has any poles to set, or arms to 'tack,' you will be O. K. as long as you do the square thing?"

Oh, Brothers, and Delegates, form the International B., if so the majority says, but cut off home rule. Home rule is a hotter current on our fuses than any cross with 2700, or any other current of E. M. T., more deadly to prosperity and unionism than dissolution.

Accept the brothers beyond the line, make their scale ours, let them become American citizens so far; give them charters and teach them unionism, for in union there is strength, and once obligated, try and impress them, and all the incoming new material, the possible future for our craft—absolutely the first, in importance, of the present and future.

Carpenters and masons may build houses of Parliament, palaces for the residences of royalty, etc., but who is there but us that can tie the royalty of our country to the republics of others, so that the President of the United States can send messages of congratulation or of condolence to H. R. M. Victoria or H. R. H. Albert Edward? Who but we, has made it possible to flash the news across the Atlantic when the Columbia shall have beaten the Shamrock and kept the 100-guinea cup for which millions have been spent by our cousins to return to its mother country?

Supremacy, on sea, under the sea, and on the land. Let every brother remember that this glorious hemisphere is superior in everything, but more so, by the knowledge of organized labor, we are knit more closely together than the clansmen of Bonnie Scotland, the royalty of the Old World and the worshippers of Buddha. Why? Because of our glorious independence, fought for and bought by the blood of our forefathers; our knowledge of what each and every one needs, and by our affiliation, one with the other, through the great channel of labor.

Organized labor, sooner or later, will be the lever by which we, as one man, will move the universe. But, brothers of the N. B. E. W., let no man, or no other branch of labor, be able to point to us and say, "You failed because you did not pay your dues, and because you were not satisfied with the ruling of the majority. Stick together, abide by the majority, pay your dues and attend the meetings regularly. By so doing every one will know you for a member, and if Tom, Dick or D— wants a union man, he will know you by your presence on the lodge-room floor.

Yours fraternally,

NEMO.

Local Union No. 29.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 9, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 29 organized on Sept. 29th, 1899, at Trenton, N. J. About twenty of the electricians and linemen of this city met at Ribsom's building last evening and organized Union No. 29 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. The movement had been on foot for some time and with the assistance of Mr. F. M. Doran, the union was organized and the credit due to Mr. Doran will not be forgotten by the Local Union which was effected with the utmost harmony, all the wiremen and linemen present being of the opinion that the union would be a great benefit to all concerned. It is the intention of the members of the local union to allow none but skilled workmen to become connected with this union. This is necessary in order that the companies employing electricians shall have confidence that they will get only the best work when employing union men. A number of local concerns have already pledged themselves to employ none but union men and among these companies are the Home Telephone Co., People's Electric Light Co., Trenton Gas & Electric Appliance Co., Adams, Electrical Contractor, and one or two others. There are about fifty wiremen and linemen in this city and although about twenty of them have joined all of the others express their willingness to join. The local union will hold its meetings every Tuesday night in Ribsom's building. The following officers were elected:

President—J. E. Quilligans.
 Vice-President—P. J. Dunns.
 Recording Secretary—W. S. Wallace.
 Fin. Sec.—F. Carr.
 Treasurer—Riley Twigg.
 Press Sec.—Wm. Hardifer.
 Foreman—G. Prophet.
 Trustees—J. J. Johnston, Timothy Murphy.
 Inspectors—Charles Constanzer, Henry Manly.

I remain yours truly,
 WM. HARDIFER,
 Press Sec.

Local Union No. 30.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The weather is a trifle cool and our work is not cooling it off any.

C. W. Freabr, who came here from Cleveland, and had nearly every lineman in Cincinnati pack his grip ready to go to Cleveland, went away disappointed. Bro. Hildenbrandt and myself went up against the game. He wanted us to leave the next morning for Cleveland. We couldn't see it that way; it didn't give us time to get our laundry and clothes packed. It was on Wednesday evening we saw him,

and Thursday morning he wanted us to ship for the lakes. About that time in came linemen by the droves, and the next move was to have a drink and then up stairs to a private parlor in the Palace Hotel, so George and myself went too.

Well, to cut a long story short, the boys concluded not to go till the following Sunday morning. That night Mr. Hildenbrandt wrote for particulars to Cleveland and the answer came back in good time. The boys were all waiting on different corners the following Saturday evening to see what the message would bring, and this is what it said, "Stay away from Cleveland. Strike still on. Will write full particulars." All that had to be done was to show them the message and it was all over. This is what they said, "I don't want to play in your yard, I would rather slide down my own cellar door, even if it is a little rough."

Well, C. W. Freahr left here the next morning with Ed. Robinson and Wm. Colby, of the Bell Telephone Co., of Cinti; Kid McLaughlin, of the Suburban Elec. Light Co., of Covington, Ky., and Andy Hirans, of the Cinti Edison Co.

In notice in the September Worker there are a few men without names who are working in Cleveland. Brothers of Cleveland, see if you can fit a few of these names to some of those scabs: Ed. Robinson and Wm. Colby, Bell Telephone Co., Cinti, O.; Kid McLaughlin, Suburban Light and Power Co., of Covington, Ky.; Andy Hirans, Cinti Edison Co.; Wm. Griffiths, dropped member of Local No. 30; Std. Spence, Bell Telephone troubleman; Wm. Bennett, troubleman for the Postal Telegraph here.

Well, brothers, we tried to keep these men from going to Cleveland, but it was of no use. As it is getting about the time for this to go to press, I will close, hoping that the boys of Cleveland have success.

Fraternally yours,

WM. P. WHEELER,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 31.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 12, '99.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It has been some time, in fact over two years, since the official paper has received a letter from a local in this city. Our old number was 25, but we write you now under the number of 31. When hard times came on the electrical trade in this city felt them, and so much so that shops which had eight or ten men cut down to one or two, and many of our members were compelled to leave the city or go into other work. At last the old No. 25 went to pieces and we have all of us been going along "each by his lonesome" ever since. But this summer has been the time of an increase in all electrical work in this sec-

tion, and at last we have another local in operation and expect to keep it going.

Strange to say, during the past years that we have had no union, those of us who have had work have not had to suffer any reduction of pay over the scale that our old No. 25 got the shops to sign four or five years ago.

We have not got near all the boys into the local yet, but hope by the coming spring to have all the men that we want in and be in a position to make a demand for more pay or shorter hours if we feel that we deserve it and that the employers can afford to grant it.

An independent telephone company has put in a lot of conduits and set their poles, both in Duluth and Superior, and two or three of our brothers are with them.

The Bell telephone people are building a long-distance line to Ashland and have two crews out on it. The local wiring firms all have jobs of good size on their hands and good prospects of more work. Just at the present, for a week or so, a few more wiremen could get work, but it is not steady.

We are so far north here that the intense cold, sometimes down to 40 degrees below, nearly stops building, and as a consequence the inside men are not kept very busy during the winter except on repair work. Then again, we rarely have the heavy sleet storms such as they have in the Eastern and Central States, so that there are not the number of linemen employed that there are in those States.

I've got a "short" on now and so out comes my "circuit breaker."

Yours fraternally,
 CLIFFORD L. HIGGINS,
 Press Sec.

Local Union No. 37.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As convention week is drawing near and, presuming you to be a very busy man, I will not attempt to encroach upon your valuable time with too long a letter. Expecting that the Worker will appear again before the Convention, perhaps a few remarks relative to it will not at this time be out of place. Again refreshing my memory by reading the Biennial report of the Grand President, (Convention '97), I stop to consider what has been the prospect since and what has been accomplished. I am not in official possession of what has been accomplished, but memory serving me right from reports coming each month through the Worker I think our organization has increased in numbers up to, if not beyond our expectations. Since our last Convention the business depression that had long enveloped the country has been lifted, where the hum of machinery had ceased and industries lay quiet, nearly all are now in operation, giving employment

to many, with probably fair wages, who might, under the conditions then existing, offer their employment at any price. With the advancement of the times the country is in a more settled condition and the prospect encouraging throughout to the Electrical trade as to all others. I see no reason why we cannot at the coming National Convention attempt some broader plan of action than anything that has been tried up to date. At the last Convention we looked for better times when the condition of our funds was such that we could use some of the money in building up the organization. I do not know at present the amount on hand, and perhaps will not until the Secretary presents his report at the Convention. I can, however, see a broad field open for action. What means as yet have been devised to reach the electrical workers throughout small cities and towns along the Atlantic coast, not to speak of the country at large. The matter will come before the Convention, no doubt, of making an international organization. My views on that will be given in due time. I have not the time now to present anything which I might consider of benefit. I know the Convention proceedings will be new to me, as to several other delegates, perhaps. We will be little less posted, but nevertheless as enthusiastic as some who have attended others, and of course look for some consideration from that fact.

Lew Dalton, the telephone lineman I spoke of in last month's letter, has since died. The poor fellow suffered nearly a month and finally succumbed.

Bro. James Kelly has left us to take up his residence at Tarrington, Conn. He expects employment in one of the factories there which has an electric plant connected. We hope Bro. Kelly will find more pleasure now that he has located there than he anticipated, the night he spent in the woods moving over. The horses refused to go further, the night was very dark and Kelly and the driver tired and weary laid down for a nap on the soft side of a ledge of rock. Kelly woke up shortly feeling quite chilly and thought how comfortable the gas stove would be he had on the wagon, but where was the gas? Jim is not a drinking man by any means, but he hit the stuff up a little hard that morning which the driver had carried along to keep his blood in circulation.

Ex-President Brother William Crawley opens up his last week of gazing on the walls of his lonely bachelor apartments. Next Wednesday, 11th inst., he will be united in the holy bonds to begin a career of connubial bliss. A reception follows the ceremony at Bro. Burke's, after which he will embark upon the pleasure of the honeymoon out of town. Good luck, William, to yourself and wife upon your journey. It is reported that Bro. Roberts, an

Ex-President of Local 37, but now of New Orleans, is coming here to take part in the event and will also return to the sunny south a married man. Good luck again.

Bro. Herbert isn't going to get married, but he returned yesterday from a week's hunting trip. He shot the limit: 36 partridge, 50 grays, 20 quail, and a skunk.

Business good, boys all working. The Secretary received a letter from Brother Manson of Decatur and forwarded his card to Indianapolis.

Where, oh, where! is Bro. Jay Anderson? Has some calamity befallen him? you are O. K. Jay till 1900.

SHEEHAN.

Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 4, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The present situation of electrical work is good; the demand for men is great. The supply of good men is scarce and at present all are working. We always find places for good men in the town; this applies to only those who carry the little due book in their clothes. We have had a large number of flatters, and will say that there was not one of them went crooked. Some of them had cards and others were shy, but on the whole they were all O. K.

The summer has almost passed and the boys of Local 39 have all got about \$1,000,000.00 in their clothes. They only imagine that they are wealthy.

Well, the situation has changed. After a long struggle of seventy-two days of unemployment, and nights when they should have been sleeping, they were out doing active committee work, which always showed good results. There were no drones in our bunch; every one worked hard. After conferences with the officials of the company, lasting a period of twelve weeks, an amicable settlement was reached which was satisfactory to both sides, although there were a few small technical points which were waved by both parties. The committee was composed of the members of Locals 38 and 39, which included Uncle Tom, as he had been on various conferences with the Executive Board and the officials of the Cuyaboga Telephone Co. The sentiment of both locals was unanimous in its praise of the work done by the committee in effecting a settlement. Although there was lots to contend with in making this settlement, they did their duty to the point; not only in this case, but in every one they undertook. The work was fast and furious from the start in July to the finish on September 30th, and by making this settlement they made the job union once more; that is, when we get all our old men back to work again, and the company agreed to place them all at their old jobs, which has been done, and all the members are working just as they did of yore. The foremen have been placed just the same,

each one having his old men working for him again. The strike had extended all over this State, wherever there was any one of the United States Tel. Co. gangs working. The foremen of these gangs were Brotherhood men and they had members of different locals working for them, and they all stopped work and remained true to the cause. Their places were filled with the scab element of the country, but the time came and the scab had to hit the hammer down the line, which was too bad.

Mr. Editor, the gains the Brotherhood made in this State were large. They gained two locals, Youngstown and Columbus, in Ohio, and Newcastle in Pennsylvania, which means something to the Brotherhood, and also had the effect of making the electrical work in Cleveland stronger. Both locals gained strength in membership during the trouble. The Bell Telephone Co. linemen all came into Local No. 39, which has taken years of work, but it was finally accomplished. The membership of Local No. 39 is 137 to date, which shows how hard the old members of Local No. 38 worked to start the new local in July, which is composed of linemen; and I will state some of the best men in the country have No. 39 cards in their pockets.

From the present standpoint, the work here now in course of construction will give employment for all for some time to come, which will be thankfully appreciated by all the members of Locals 38 and 39 who have passed through this twelve-weeks' strike. In that time we did not lose any good men, because the good ones were made of the right kind of stuff.

The delegates from Local 39 are P. P. Hovis and Wm. Kurtz; alternates, Geo. H. Gleason and Chas. Ellis. Whoever goes to the sixth convention will take care of all matters which will help the Brotherhood to keep in the front ranks. They no doubt will return with some trophies to show what they have done. They have been in active training for some time, in fact they are all down to weight, and are just taking light exercise to keep within the weight limit. There will no doubt be some important questions to be acted on for the general welfare of the Brotherhood, as we are growing fast. We are no longer a small organization but will be well up amongst the large organizations in a short time if we grow as rapidly as we have done in the past two years.

In regards to how fast Local No. 39 is growing, I will state that in the last week we initiated four new lights, and the work was done well. Should anyone ever meet an old member from Cleveland just ask him how we do business. Our goat is a dandy. We feed him tie wires, steps, cross-arm braces, old glass insulators and a few porcelain knobs, in fact any old scrap, but he prefers old paint cans, with

a dash of paraffine wax mixed with the essence of a few cold pints. Now this goat is not strictly temperance, nor is he a churchgoer, but his way of handling things is natural. After a new light has been trimmed it burns O. K., because he will always think of what he had to go through. The master of ceremonies has his hands full when there is a candidate to take a ride, but there is always lots of help. They are all sizes, from Big Mik Foodey, who stands 6 ft. 5½ in. barefooted, to Nat Blessing, 4 ft. 8¼ in. with his shoes on. When the bunch gets down to meeting you have to dodge all kinds of material and also be on the lookout for grounds and crosses.

John Schugart tried to put a push guy on McIntyre's pug dog Fitz, but someone pinched the wire—(copper wire). Mack Wilson has sold all his hay to P. P. Hovis, Esq., who has gone farming. Jack McLellan says he will have to get up early this winter (too bad Jack) but winter will come again. Jack Stevens came to town with the old gray horse with a load of garden truck and a few bunches of grass he calls hay. Jack is quite a farmer. John Mayne is still in the business. He says the Hubbard Electric Light Co. has started again. They have increased the plant to 14 incandescent and four arc lamps. J. Burgess expects to be superintendent of construction of the Hubbard plant. This plant is a large one. Chas. Ellis passed through the town and said that Hubbard was a large town, but the high winds had blown the smokestack down so the plant had to shut down.

We have all kinds of talent in our local. We have wire fixers who can give Henry Irving, Robert Mansfield or any of those cheap ducks cards and spades. They took part in the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," that the striking electrical workers and street railway men produced for one week. The actors were Bateman, Earhart, Kenally and many others. They understood their business O. K. The show was well patronized and when those fixers came upon the stage the bunch would holler tie wire, pull up, and one out, and other old familiar remarks.

When the cold nights come we intend to have a series of smokers and athletic contests. We have some promising young lights who can give a good account of themselves with the gloves, so if any other local has some of the same talent, take a trip down and see us and Local No. 39 will give them a good time.

The imported scabs were shaking in their clothes when they heard about the settlement. They started to leave and are getting out of town fast with tin cans on their tails. They could not stand the gaff, and it will only be a short time when there will not be one in town (that is doing any electrical work.) There were some from all parts of the country, in fact from the

four corners of the globe. We had all kinds and all sizes. The following is the corrected list:

SCAB LIST.

CUYAHOGA TELEPHONE.

Nelson.
James.
*Wm. Crossley, Cincinnati, lineman.
*Wm. Alder, Columbus, lineman.
*Frank Grove, Columbus, lineman.
Carter, St. Louis, lineman.
*Fred Collaster, Grand Rapids, Mich.,
lineman.
*Ebey, Holland, Mich., lineman.
*G. Cabanne, St. Louis.
*D. R. Davidson, St. Louis.
*R. Hurstburgh, "
*T. M. Corchrane, "
*Ed. Delany, "
Ollie (Red) Strausbury, Cleveland.
W. F. Norton, "
*Ed. Cannon, Cleveland, Local No. 38.
A. Saum, "
*Cord Chapman, " Local No. 38.
J. C. Quinn, " " " "
*Wm. Grant, "
*Nelson Wilson, "
Arthur Taylor, "
*Chas. Phillians, Lima, Ohio.
*Pearl Webb, Wabash, Ind.
*Robinson, Cincinnati.
*Frank Lewin, St. Louis.
*R. W. Gage, "
Bramhal, "

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RY. (Big Consolidated.)

*Phil Akers, Local No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.
*Steve Coyne, Local No. 38, Cleveland.
*James Holiday, Local No. 38, Cleveland.
*James Cummings, Local No. 9, Chicago.
*Burk, Milwaukee, Wis.
*Flynn, Grand Rapids, Mich.
*Smith,
*Pat Casey, Cleveland.

GEO. H. GLEASON,

Press. Sec.

Local Union No. 44.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1899.

In looking over our daily papers I found the following account on trusts, in the St. Louis Republic:

During the last year New Jersey has eclipsed all known records in trustmaking. Two thousand corporations chartered and authorized to issue capital stock to the amount of three and one-half billion dollars is the record of the corporation department of the state for the fiscal year which ended September 30th. This is a great record for trust making for New Jersey or any other state. I wonder if these trusts were organized for the benefit of the workingmen of this country. You will say no, and you will be right. Now, who is to blame for this thing but ourselves? We kick and holler against these things in our meeting rooms and conversations but on

election day we will vote the same old ticket, no matter if it does uphold trusts or any other old thing as long as our party wins. The workingmen of this country could at our next election knock trusts or any other thing opposed to their interests into a cocked hat if they had a mind to. We are in the habit of crying out against these things, but, stop to think that we are in the majority, and you will see that we have nothing to complain about. The workingmen today are getting more than they are entitled to, for the simple reason they don't make any effort to get what belongs to them. If you were in the position today that some of these capitalists are you would do the same thing or worse. You will say that I am a crank, and maybe I am, but you will agree with me that if one-tenth of our inhabitants can control nine-tenths the nine-tenths have no reason to kick. Don't vote for any workingman for office, especially legislative. He has no right to look for office. The men we want are such men as Chauncey Depew or Mark Hanna. They will make laws for our benefit. If these men don't suit you, elect John Rockefeller. He will do all he can for you. If any workingman doubts this he will find that I am right by asking them. You are a good fellow until the next election; after that you can go to h— or any other old place, even the poor house won't be any too good for you.

Now, brothers, it seems to me that we ought to elect men we know are in sympathy with us. Don't throw away your vote year in and year out, for it is the thing that makes you equal with the millionaire. Vote for men who belong to labor unions, for men whom you know will do all in their power to help us; this is the only way we can ever get anything. Look at the laws that were passed in our favor and see if they are lived up to.

Fraternally yours,

J. P. WOLF, P. S.

Local Union No. 45.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I desire to again forward a few remarks to the Worker for the current month. Owing to a desire to be prompt and have my letter in before the expiration of the specified time, I was forced to overlook in my last month's letter the greatest labor event of the year. Now, owing to the fact that I am a little out of date, I will only touch briefly on the subject and will endeavor to report in a few lines that great occurrence. I noticed in the Worker in some few instances they had difficulty in getting the affiliated trades to respond to the call for a united parade on that day, but it was not so with Buffalo. The only question which embarrassed the minds of our marshal and his aid-de-camps was how to handle the enormous crowds of trades-

men who kept perpetually pouring in from all quarters of the city, from the rising of the sun till schedule hour for the commencement of the parade. But, under the able management of Grand Marshal O'Brien all were successfully handled and at 10 o'clock sharp the grand marshal mounted his steed and gave the command "forward march." Immediately the great parade started down the leading avenues of the city in such a solid mass that all comers were obliged to give way before it and surrender the right of way to our great leader, who might fittingly be compared to Napoleon Bonaparte leading his great army into Moscow. Never since the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic did the streets of Buffalo surge with such a crowd, and it was truly a magnificent sight to behold that great army with their flags and banners flapping gaily in the wind and glistening with all the colors of the rainbow in the radiant rays of the meridian sun, and the Marshal Ney of that grand army was no other than Brother T. F. McDougall of the E. W. No. 45, who lead on the two divisions of the electrical workers. He presented such a commanding appearance that he had conferred upon him several beautiful bouquets by the members of the fair sex along the line of march. The newspapers said the electrical workers presented a fine appearance by their soldierly bearing and their strict attention to military discipline. Now after winding their way through the several avenues of our great city they at last halted in front of the New York Central depot, where nine-tenths of their numbers boarded the long excursion trains which were lying in wait for them to bear them away to the picnic grounds, where a delightful day was spent in amusements, departing in the evening for their homes, thus concluding the great labor holiday of 1899.

Now, owing to the proximity of our sixth biennial national convention, it is the all-absorbing topic of the day among the members of No. 45 and we have taken particular pains in electing and instructing our delegate and we propose to be represented by a man who will be second to none at that great convention, in the person of Michael E. Staples. He is so widely known that it will be hardly necessary for me to allude to his superior qualities; in fact he is the Jim Blaine of our local; a fine parliamentarian and a splendid orator. As for sound and logical judgment, he has no peer. His modest courtesy and indescribable tact turn all with whom he speaks into friends and we have but little doubt that he will succeed in carrying all the amendments we have advanced, which, to our minds, are necessary for the perfection of our constitutional laws. Well, as news is scarce this month, I will conclude for this time.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. CASEY, Press Sec.

Local Union No. 49.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is nothing more important to electricians than accident and life insurance. There is no profession or trade where wages are so low compared with the great risk of life.

The life and accident insurance companies rate us as undesirable risks. They charge from five to ten times higher premiums than they should. Some companies refuse to take the risk. No companies want us and all companies seem anxious to rob the artists who handle the unknown fluid. It is a matter of vast moment and should be brought to the attention of the Federation of Labor and electrical unions throughout the country.

In this day of organization and federation it should be the purpose of our great body of united workers either to obtain better rates of insurance from the best companies or to establish insurance companies of our own.

In no better way could we teach these insurance companies that exorbitant rates and high premiums, based upon unjust discriminations, will not pay.

This is one peculiar field which the unions should develop. It would be praiseworthy and profitable should labor in its organization establish a national insurance company, with officers of the highest standing, and take risks upon every man in the union, whatever his vocation. In this way we could obtain better rates. The company would give us the greatest possible benefit with the least possible risk. Its object would not be to simply make rich its incorporators but rather to lift the workingman to a greater hope—to show him some benefit which shall accrue to the use of his good family. It is cheering to a noble workingman to know that a "sick benefit" makes his family always safe from suffering because some unfortunate accident has laid him low.

A man whose rugged hands of toil are honest and whose heart is pure, who stands for the best in our civilization, grows aglow with joy when he contemplates the fact that at his death, however untimely it may be, his wife will live and his children will be educated from his life insurance.

Labor in this country must work on lines of economic methods of business as well as on the enhancement of wages. Trusts and monopolies, and the federation of great industries are forcing the workingmen closer together and we may yet be reduced to that stage of economy and thrift where it will become necessary for united labor to operate its own insurance companies, run its own banks, and build its own street car lines.

The most important concern with us outside of the wage rate is this—our

responsibilities and financial condition in sickness and the condition of our families in event of our death. Nothing will strengthen united labor in this country more than fraternal helps in the shape of "sick benefits" or "death policies" which come from our own institution.

Some unions have an insurance department, but they are insufficient and limited. We must establish institutions of national character whose benefits reach every workingman in the union. Should it be possible for us to establish such an institution of national character so that all workingmen would have to pay the same premium and obtain the same benefits, we would find more laboring men entering those trades of great risks. This matter ought to be agitated and this plan advocated until we have an insurance company of our own of a national force of character and until the avocation of risk and hazard will carry with it greater beneficiary protection of life and home, or wife and children.

After months of hard work and much patient waiting our union has been admitted to and affiliated with that great organization, the Federation of Labor. We were opposed by a powerful local organization and its strong influence had heretofore barred us from membership. Perhaps to no one should more praise be given than to our good and indefatigable worker, Bro. Fowler. He labored like a Trojan for union and affiliation with the great organized body, and while he had the good services of many other members and brothers, his work stands greatest. Why we should have been opposed is yet a matter of study and regret, but on Labor Day we marched with that great body of men who make this country great, the world more progressive and America the greatest nation in it. The way we marched in line on Labor Day was classic. Every man and brother looked a scholar, and we are without doubt the smartest, most learned and the best union in this country.

We created a revolution before we got into the Federation, but "revolutions never go backward."

Bro. Riley has day dreams of the beautiful and the joyous. His hope has been realized and he is happy. His wife is an accomplished and highly educated lady. His home will be one of beauty and envy. We wish both the highest blessings and success.

Bro. Nixon has recovered from a serious illness.

Our great success in Labor Day parade is due to Bro. Coyne.

HENRY H. MARTIN,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 51.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been elected P. S. of 51, I suppose it is my duty to tell our troubles all

in a bunch, so here goes. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high (up in the cage), with the exception of the slim attendance at our meetings. Of course there is an excuse for some brothers, but this thing of going to Oakwood, Calhoun, or Highland Parks instead of attending meetings will not do, (take it Hauser), and this thing of rolling the bones, etc., will not be tolerated whatever. I am afraid the long haired boys have a good bit to do with it, but, brothers, do as I do, let your sweethearts be entertained by their lady friends on Sunday afternoon and try and attend meetings, as there is a lot of business to be transacted we should get together and let the good work proceed. As I understand it No. 51 is the only Cranemen's Union existing, and we have a crowd of boys who will make it interesting when the proper time comes; that is, we will try to show ourselves worthy of being entered under the Constitution of the N. B. E. W. of A. Brothers, our work is not climbing poles or running a conduit through 5 inch armor plate as the argument stands, we are always up in the air about it (in our little cage). Occasionally we come within three or four inches of climbing a pole or hunky or whatever you may wish to call it with three or four tons of steel. But, of course, that is only a narrow escape and as good as a mile off. We hope to be favored with the initiation fees of several more good union men in the near future as the new shop across the Ohio will soon be in operation employing about twenty-eight Cranemen, all of whom I am sure will join our ranks. The more members we get the more our work will be appreciated. There are a few other shops in this district that are being chased up, and in a short time I hope we will have as big a crowd of good union men as Local 5. But then occupying the front room and it being much larger than our meeting place "cuts no ice." If we get overflowed or crowded we will appeal to the Hon. Bro. Malone to let a contract for a new building. Now speaking about "Mone" he is O. K., as my friend said after our last regular meeting when we parted with him, but I can't blame the brother for that, as he said he felt good after the little walk.

His Royal Noblots, Bro. E. P. Allman, has just returned after spending a very pleasant vacation with his friend, Admiral Dewey, in New York. He said he lost about 10 pounds, but I think that was the weight of the money he took there to burn—and he is the boy who knows which end of his roll holds the heavy fuse, for he always opens that end and it is all over, "and then his pipe went out."

Well, brothers, the convention of Electrical Workers comes next on our list, and I take pleasure in announcing Brother H. Sadler for delegate and Bro. W. Walls for alternate to represent Local 51, being in-

structed to keep their eyes and ears open and make their little speech when necessary. I think they will have a nice report to make when all is over.

Brothers, I am very sorry to announce that one of our members, Financial Secretary F. J. Hauch, has been compelled to suspend work for the present and go away for his health, as he is feeling very bad. Just now we will miss our Brother as he is an urgent worker, taking a deep interest in all proceedings. We will be happy to receive the brother back again and place him in his old position.

Brothers, we are not always happy. We have to mourn the loss of an esteemed brother, J. M. Ecoff, who met with a very serious accident while employed at the Heintz Preserving Co., which resulted in death. Mr. Ecoff was a faithful worker and was President of Local 5. The funeral was largely attended being headed by the Electrical Workers. He leaves no wife to mourn his loss, but we extend our sincere sympathy to his parents and relatives, also to Local No. 5, of which he was an active member and who will very deeply feel their loss.

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of initiating two new members one of which was Hon. Pete J. Welsh, who lately returned from his trip west on his automobile. He traveled as far as Jack's run and return, making it in seven hours—that's Shamrock time.

Well, Mr. Editor, our list of officers for the present is as follows:

President—H. Sadler.

Vice-Pres.—A. W. Thompson.

Secretary—W. Walls.

Fin. Sec.—F. J. Hauch.

Cor. Sec.—H. Moltz.

Inspectors—E. P. Allman and L. Mc-Kenney.

Trustees—Bros. Brown, O'Donnell and Sims.

Press Sec.—P. F. Corcoran.

I am requested to announce for the benefit of the brothers who did not attend our last regular meeting that a fine of twenty-five cents will be levied on all members not attending at least one meeting a month without a satisfactory excuse, motion being carried on same. Well, if I don't get down this ladder I will have to slide a column so here goes. Will tell you all about convention in our next.

Fraternally,

P. F. CORCORAN,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 52.

Editor Electrical Worker:

A young man who has been keeping company with a young woman whose hair nearly turned gray, but only got half way, waiting for him to propose, went to call on her the other night, and after going through the formalities which lovers do,

began to compliment her by telling her she was a little robin red breast and a bird. She in return told him he reminded her so much of the Venus of Milo. The young man begged to be excused for the rest of the night and then went right home and consulted a Cyclopaedia and found to his sorrow that he had sat with her from 7 p. m. to 12:30 a. m., like the Venus of Milo without any arms. The young man retreated to a vacant lot near by for an hour and nearly kicked himself to death.

You will have to take off those heavy shoes, Charlie, before I will dance with you, said the belle of the shop. So home he had to go to change his shoes, and when he returned he found she had given him the cold storage and goe with the man to whom he loaned his best patent leathers.

It will take them just a week to examine me, said an expert. It will, eh? said one of the "Board." Just two minutes was enough to make him sick. The air was so electrified that his throat became parched and he begged to be let down lightly. Well, the doctor says his throat will be well if he will only keep in doors at night time. We extend our sympathy to the socialistic party in his absence from the stump.

LEM T. KETTLE.

Local Union No. 56.

Waterford, Pa., Oct. 6, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here I am in a town of over 400 inhabitants, but I am still paying dues into No. 56. Bros. Brown and Johnny Donahue are working with me. We are putting in some new sticks and putting on some new cross beams.

Bro. Brown is still in love. He is also in other trouble. He and I had a horse and wagon out on the line and the horse had a muslin fly net on with a scab cigar advertisement on it and we turned the fly net over and put the scab advertisement next to the horse. Brownny drove the horse to North East Pa., and the poor horse was all covered with scabs and died and now Brownny has to pay for the horse. That's all the troubles.

No. 56 is streaking along at the same old rate, cuts in two or three new lights at every meeting. There is no rush of work going on around Erie, but all the brothers are working or they were the last time I was in the city. I am still on tree duty and don't get around to meetings very often, so this is all the important news I am able to scribble.

L. E. C., P. S.

Local Union No. 58.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Not having time, or rather not knowing much about the work, I did not have anything in last month's issue, but hereafter I

hope to have No. 58 represented with the rest of the locals.

I did not attend our last meeting as I was celebrating Dewey, so I do not know what kind of a meeting they had, but all the members take an active interest in the local and I think we will prosper right along.

We feel glad to say that 58 is growing every week. Our meeting night is every Thursday night at "The Press" and we take in new members every week. We have now a membership of about fifty.

Niagara Falls is a large electrical center and we would like to see any member who may chance to come our way, and like to have them meet our President, H. Anderson, otherwise known as "Fritz." He is the warmest fellow on the "pike."

Following are the names of our officers:

Pres.—H. Anderson, "Fritz."

Vice-Pres.—W. C. Barber.

R. S.—Chas. Mingay.

F. S.—Chas. Gent.

Treas.—Wm. Bean.

Press Sec.—C. W. Ashbaugh.

Foreman—Mr. Fitzgerald.

Thinking it time to ring off, I remain,

Fraternally yours.

C. W. ASHBAUGH,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 62.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 25, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is the first letter that has appeared in the Worker from No. 62, and it is my duty to write this one, you can not expect much.

Well, we started off in this good work on August 23, '99, with 24 members, but we have been growing a little every meeting, and we meet every Thursday evening. We have a nice large hall and we all turn out and work for the good of the Order; each one takes it on himself to do something to help the cause along. The officers are:

President—G. F. Hartman.

Vice-Pres.—D. S. Orr.

R. S.—J. W. Palmer.

F. S. and P. S.—W. H. Buzard.

Treas.—W. E. Crawford.

Foreman—Burt Beaver.

Inspector—Fred Lewis.

Work is plenty here just now; we have two Tel. Co.'s, the Central Union and the Youngstown. The former is going to rebuild and the latter is going under ground. Both companies have started to work and will be kept busy until next spring. We also have two light companies, the Youngstown E. L. Co. and the Kaercher, both making improvements.

We also have two street railway companies, the Park and Falls and the Mahoning Valley Co., each one spreading out a little right along. So you see there is work here for wire fixers of all kinds.

We have had no trouble here, and hope we won't have. Every lineman who is able to work is working, and satisfied. We have, sorry to say, one sick brother to report on our next meeting night. It is Bro. John O'Brien, who is down with that dread disease typhoid fever, but we hope for his speedy recovery.

Now, Bro. James O'Brien did better; he went and got married. We will have a committee look into his case on next Thursday night. You will probably hear from "Jim" later on, for we expect to have a picnic at his expense.

In the August number of the Worker appeared a list of scabs. Among them were the names of two from this city; they were Bro. George King and Bro. George Eagleton. Now these got in by mistake and the Worker was to rectify the mistake in the September number, but I fail to find an explanation, but do notice the absence of their names in that number, and this is just as it should be, for they are both members of No. 62 and all right.

Our R. S., Bro. Palmer, received a sad message on last Saturday morning. It announced the death of Mr. Palmer's nephew, which occurred at Columbus, O., from heart trouble. He was a lineman and formerly lived here and worked for the C. U. Tel. Co. His name was Isaac Palmer; he was a model young man, respected by all who knew him.

The weather is very disagreeable here to-day, raining all day.

Well, as this is my first letter, I will bring it to a close wishing the Brotherhood good luck.

I remain truly yours,

W. H. BUZARD, P. S.

Local Union No. 65.

Butte, Montana.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I expect you think Local Union No. 65 is dead, but such is not the case. On account of ex F. S. skipping out, Ed. DeMars, it has caused us some little things to think about. A man in whom we placed all confidence, but alas he sailed away and left us suddenly. So I endeavor to take a small space if you feel so disposed. This being my first attempt you will pardon me if my letter is just a little bit long.

He first began using money of some of the brothers and would sign their card but it did not show upon the books, and, of course, his holding the position he did he could not leave without having some money, which he did. He can never hold the position as F. S. again for Local No. 65. We are very sorry it ever happened but worse has happened in other positions. Now we have the brother we have longed for, Bro. Medhurst, fully capable of the position of Financial Secretary and a man who lives for this position and is doing all that is in his power for Local No. 65. We

feel that we are taking no chances when we place him as F. S.

We will be represented at the National Convention, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., by Bro. J. E. Davidson, another brother worthy of his position.

Well I suppose you all wonder what is going on in Butte City, Mont. Well, like all other cities of her kind she has her ups and downs. The Light Co. has worked quite a number of men all summer and the Supply Co. where I am working have worked about six men all summer and the prospects are that there will be about the same amount of work this winter, as far as I can see. The smoke-eaters try and keep the lights burning, so when you pass through Butte you can get a birdseye view.

The pugilistic man (McCoy) in talking to me the other day said he would not work in competition with kids as he is working at present for the Silver Bow Electric and Plumbing Co., where kids of all kinds make up the force. Is he a Union man? All is well so far. I will close.

Yours respectfully,

M. M. GRAHAM,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 67.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 4, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are again holding up 67 to the world, but don't expect much this time from us for we are too busy to write as Quincy's street fair is on next week and everything is hustle and bustle, and electrical workers are in demand this week getting booths ready for the fair, which, by the way, will be a "hummer." Every available electrician is at work and working overtime. In the next three days fifty or more wiremen could be put to work, for everyone wants their booth wired first and best. After the fair things will be as dead as ever, more men than work.

Bro. E. D. Faucett has left us. He went to Kewanee, Ill., to take charge of a small plant in the capacity of foreman of construction. We understand he has a permanent place and likes it very much. Here's luck to you, Elmer. By the way, he says he will continue his membership in 67. No local at Kewanee. Start one, Elmer, and see how nice it will be.

The Electric Co. here is putting up bare iron wire for lighting the booths. It will carry 500 volts. Bro. C. C. Ford, our Vice-Pres., has charge of the gang here under C. W. Crager, late of Salt Lake City as foreman. Bro. Ford can "straw" to a finish.

The signs of the times indicate that one of our brothers is going wrong. Rómór has it that he is soon to be married. However, will report next time. Bro. Wagner went a nutting Sunday. Say, but his buggy shone in the sunlight.

Bro. H. P. Peaker is working out of Hannibal with some toll line telephone company.

John L. is busier this week than the street cars on show day, but he will come out O. K. He has Bro. Hickman and two or three more helping him. If our Bro. Geo. Sheridan sees this or you, tell him to write the secretary of 67 for information of importance to him.

Bro. John Redmond will hereafter be with Bro. Fancett at Kewanee. Boys, that's a pair hard to fill, for they neither one drink a drop. Don't know who will exercise whiskerchin's horses now and what will the girls do John?

Maybe John L. will write this month, so I will close and give him room; but what about Bro. Wright, have you done anything for him? If not, why not? Ask yourself this question, every one of you and see if you can find a good answer for it.

Here is hoping Bro. H. W. Sherman may be re-elected G. S. With best wishes for everybody, and especially Bro. Wright and family, I am

Your obedient servant,
"TROUBLES."

Local Union No. 72.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 27, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As Bro. McBroom, of Flatonia, is out in the woods and cannot get connections with No. 72, I will drop these few lines for his and others' benefit. No. 72 is all O. K., but our P. S. has a partial ground on his line; he can come through to our meetings, but can not ring through to the Worker. Clear up this ground, Bro. P. S., and "come through." Hope the Editor will send Workers to the following brothers: N. A. Mathews, care of Tel. & Tel. Co., Taylor, Tex.; E. P. McBroom, care Southwest Tel. & Tel. Co., Flatonia, Tex. These brothers are much interested in the work. We miss Bro. "Shorty" McBroom very much, as he is a whole-souled and hard worker for the union.

Let every brother look out for Al Poyner, lineman; he is N. G. We "skated" him here, so keep him going.

The Independent Telephone Co. resumed work on the 25th inst., with Bro. Jack Kane as foreman. The Southwestern is laying conduit for the underground. Bro. Davidson cleared Waco on the 25th inst., cross-arming to Austin for one No. 8 and one No. 12 copper circuits. We are now in connection with all points north and west over the So. W. Tel. & Tel. Co. via Memphis and St. Louis.

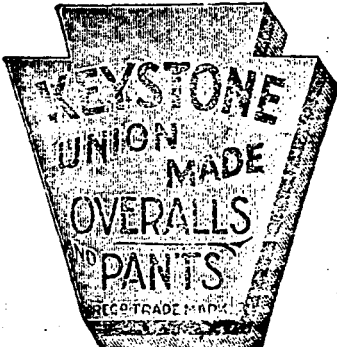
Well, as I have a swinging short on No. 3 M., K. & T. South., I will ring off for this time.

Fraternally yours,
C. F. MARRS, R. S.

KIND WORDS FROM UNION MEN
have done much to build
up our great trade on

Keystone Overalls and Pants.


WE THANK YOU.





See that Keystone? It's on the Ticket.
19th year in business and never
had a strike; that's our
labor record.

Cleveland & Whitehill Co.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.



Local Union No. 76.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 1, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

If I am not too late with my little piece I will thank you to publish the following few lines:

I failed entirely last month in representing No. 76 in the Worker, due to my own negligence and lack of time to write. I suppose there are others who sign themselves P. S. who are short of time, too. I have time enough, to tell the truth, but I have an article of amusement in the shape of a boy, and he does keep me going sideways sure; but it's a satisfaction that you single fellows know nothing of. However, that's not here nor there, with the way No. 76 is getting along.

There are some of the Brotherhood here who need a good shaking up. Some of the brothers have not been to the lodge room for several months. Boys, this is not right. If you have the interest of your local at heart you will at least come out once in a while. Come boys, and let's get our local up in A 1 shape.

There is a chance for No. 76 to do some fine work now. There are a lot of fellows here in town who ought to be in our local and if we get in and work I believe we can increase our membership quite a good many. We may also get some of our delinquent brothers back in line. Come, let us do something to make the Brotherhood proud that we are one of them.

I was greatly pleased to see how No. 18 came out. You did well, brothers. It is the only way such things can be carried on, is for every member of the local unions

to stand by each other. I do not like the idea of strikes, but when we do have to resort to such measures, let's stand by each other till the last.

Times are good here on the Sound. The Sunset Telephone Co. is doing lots of work, using all the men they can get. Here in Tacoma they have about fifteen men on exchange work. At Seattle there must be twenty or more. The Light Co.'s are doing a good lot of work, too. All the boys are getting in good time and are pretty well satisfied generally. However, we can all stand our prosperity.

The brothers of No. 76 are going to be among those to help Bro. Wright and I hope to be able to report a nice little subscription soon. We sympathize with you, Bro. Wright, and give you our best wishes along with the sum which the brothers send. It is not so large, but it is freely given, and the brothers only hope it will help to give you a few little comforts, for we know you are deprived of a good many. God bless you and yours.

Well, if you want to hear from me again I had better shut off now. So, wishing for the good of each and every local and the Brotherhood in general, I remain,

Truly yours,

E. P. CONKLIN,

Press Sec.

Trifling Technicalities.

We are a witless world, I wot,
To work all day when it's so hot.
Now that we have electric light,
Let's sleep all day and work all night!
—Chicago Record.

Late Locals.

The following communications were received after closing time, the 10th inst. Owing to the Grand Secretary's duties in reference to the convention he thought best to close promptly, and intends mailing the paper before leaving for Pittsburgh, if possible. Should any correspondent fail to find his communication in this issue it is due to above fact.—Ed.

Local Union No. 5.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Again the time has rolled around for a letter to our Worker, and as most of the locals will be represented at the convention it will not be amiss to let some of the delegates discover a few of the usual happenings of the Smoky City so I will refrain from writing much, giving the above excuse for so doing, as such a chance comes only once in two years. It is with much sorrow that I chronicle the death of our esteemed President, Bro. J. W. Ecoff, who was killed Sept. 23 by being wound around a shaft that traveled 200 revolutions per minute, striking the ceiling and side wall with his head and limbs and then falling against a hot ketchup valve, opening same, which scalded him badly. Strange to say, he lived two hours and was conscious all the time. Local No. 5 could not have received a sadder blow. About forty-five members attended the funeral service to pay sad tribute to our beloved brother. We also sent a beautiful floral emblem, the design of the N. B. E. W. button worked out in flowers, with the inscription "Local Union No. 5, N. B. W." above and "Our President" below. Find enclosed memoriam notice from our local, also one from Building Trades Council. From the way the editor changed the correspondence, that is in placing it, I thought I had been fired. At first I thought the printer's devil had pied the matter or had emptied the galley, but as I read on further I found it was O. K. Press Secretary, or no Press Secretary, I like to see something from everybody who has anything interesting, but don't scare me again, as I have heart disease and am liable to go off at any minute.

Well, boys, don't forget the convention, which meets here the 16th of this month. As I have not got the required 110 pounds of electricity on my one-handed clock I had better cut this (ink) machine out of circuit and look for trouble, so good-bye till the convention.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. PULLIAM,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 9.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The past year has been the most prosperous one that No. 9 has experienced since its organization. It has learned what

it is to take up one branch of the craft and not allow any one not working at that particular branch to become a member, and fight all its battles without a day lost or a drop of blood shed, except from the treasury of No. 9. Our G. P. is entitled to the whole credit of the start. In the first place he came here a stranger and got a position with the city as a lineman, and it was only a short time after starting to work at \$2.50 per day, he conceived the idea he could use 25 cents more per day and he accordingly set his wit and ability to work to get the 25 cents and he got it, after some delay and trouble for city linemen, and all men took the same positions they held before the trouble. After everything was settled to the satisfaction of every one concerned, it became the duty of our G. P. to rest and receive the praise due him, but no praise came and he decided to start a fresh crusade. He exerted every influence in his power, and within the power of his friends, and the result was a request from the city electrician to have a committee from No. 9 call on him. At the reading of the communication from the city electrician some tried to pass it to the waste basket but wiser counsel prevailed and at the second reading a committee was appointed with our G. P. as chairman, and the result was a two year contract at \$3.00 a day, for eight hours, with several stipulations not mentioned, all of which did not hurt linemen if they did not benefit them.

The result of all this was to increase the desire of linemen to get more money, so the employees of the Chicago Telephone Co. asked the union to have their walking delegate prepare a petition for them to sign asking for an increase of wages. It was duly signed and a committee was appointed to present it to the company. At first it was received with indifference, but as the committee's report to the local did not satisfy all the members, they were sent back to get yes or no for an answer, and they got yes; so the wages from now on will be \$2.50 instead of \$2.25. Too much thanks cannot be given to the committee for the able manner in which they handled this business. The committee was Bros. Dickinson, O'Grady and Murphy.

We are taking in new members every meeting night. The experiment we have tried has proven a success, that is keeping a walking delegate in the field. He has cost us about \$21.00 a week and in the past two months has increased our membership about 38, so you can see it is a good business investment. He has also attended to several other business matters of the union and has proven himself to be a man of exceptional ability as a business agent. His name is Chris Rumbold.

It is my painful duty to chronicle the death of one more of the members of No. 9. This time it is C. B. Baldwin, one of our oldest and most faithful workers. He

leaves a wife, father, mother and brothers, besides a host of friends to mourn his departure for a better place, but the teachings of the good book are that "He who doeth all things well causeth not needless pain," so let us not mourn for our late brother, but hope he is in a happier world than this.

As the convention is near at hand and being one of the delegates to attend it and having plenty of business on hand, I will close.

J. E. POLING,
P. S.

From "Old Crip."

Editor Electrical Worker:

Raton, N. M., Oct. 5, 1899.

Another month has passed and it is time to send a word to the Worker. I am glad to say that "Old Crip" is getting along very nicely. I have a neat little store and sell a good many cigars and candies. I thank Bro. "Troubles," of Local 67, for his kind efforts in my behalf. I am going to send in something next month to help along the "Harvey Burnett Fund." I sincerely hope the brothers will respond liberally to this fund, to the end that we can present to our brother a good pair of artificial limbs by Xmas at the latest.

Since my last letter I have received \$2 from Local 36, \$1 from Local 73 and \$2.25 from Local 72, to apply on my rolling chair fund, and for which I am very thankful. I will soon have enough to buy the chair and how happy I will be to get it. I hope the convention will be a success in every respect and wish I was able to attend, and I am sure the brothers of Local 5 will leave no stone unturned to make the delegates feel at home in Pittsburg.

As we are having a Rocky Mountain snowstorm today and I am beginning to shiver, I will close with best wishes to all.

Fraternally,
ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

MONEY AND LABOR.

Organization among bankers and employers has resulted in the wage slavery of Labor; it stands to reason that only organization can afford relief. Money is the enemy of its victims and money is harmonious, but the victims are divided. Money unites and conquers, and Labor divides and suffers. Money laughs to see hungry men abuse each other and fight for a job as dogs fight for a bone, and then cry out that idle men will not work when they have the opportunity.

These are discouraging facts and demonstrate the truth that there must be a common-ground upon which all labor can unite or we are doomed to an indefinite subjection.

To the writer it seems practicable to unite upon a plank not heretofore made an

issue in politics, to wit: the public community ownership and use of money.

Money is made for the use of all—is there any good reason why a banker or a set of bankers should get control of it and keep it out of the use for which it was designed?

Money, is such, and has the debt-paying quality, because it bears the say-so, the fiat, of all the people in which the voice of the humble laborer is fully as potent as the voice of Rockefeller, Gould or Vanderbilt. Then why should Gould or J. P. Morgan make industry pay for the use of the common fund?

Money is made to circulate—it is called the circulating medium; then why should any man or favored set of men be allowed to exact interest and thus hinder and even prevent money from performing its sole function?

Why should not industry claim the use of the common fund as it claims the common highway?

No man owns or could own all the public funds—he could only have the right to use it. Any one who could (if such a thing can be imagined) get hold of the circulating medium and destroy it, or sink it in the sea, would be a traitor to his country, and yet if it were his individual property in the sense in which his house is his property, he might sink his own without any just censure.

Why should not Labor unite on a de-

Pays highest commission on clubs of six or more.
Postal brings SAMPLE COPY or estimates on

GENERAL LABOR PRINTING

We want 10,000 new subscribers and are therefore making a special trial rate, for a limited time, which you can find out about by writing us. If interested in electricity send for free sample copy of the

WESTERN ELECTRICIAN.

When you see the sample you'll want it every week. We can fill orders for any electrical book published, on receipt of price. Send for catalog.

Electrician Pub. Co.,
510 Marquette,
Chicago.

✱

ISN'T IT FOLLY to buy that which may be adulterated

WHEN YOU CAN GET

O. * F. * C.

WHISKEY

for the same price, and with it the
United States Government Stamp of Purity.

mand for the unhindered use of the public funds?

Business would thrive and money would flow in torrents into the channels of employment.

Men Who Scabbed In St. Louis During No. 3's Strike.

MISSOURI-EDISON.

*Jno. McGann,	*Frank Kelly,
*L. Baldwin,	*Dick Harris,
*Chas. Addleman,	*Harry Murphy,
*Joe Edwards,	*Frank Maher,
*Joe Aber,	*Walter Baldwin,
Geo. McLaughlin,	Harry Swarthing,
Fred Schantz,	Tom Watts,
Jack McCune,	Jim Carr,
Bill Kelly,	Tony Burkle,
Lee Cassavant,	Frank Burns,
Frank Widoe,	Tim Murphy,
Jas. Murphy,	Chas. Pipes,
Rube Smith,	Del. Scott.

BELL TELEPHONE.

Chas. Phillips,	Bill O'Dell,
Geo. Johnson (scabby)	Noah Macclamore,
Frank Gocus,	L. Hull,
*Mike Cunningham,	Jim Breen,
*Chas. Johnson,	Fred Obermiller,
Frank Haverstraw,	Bill Gillin,
Jack Carson,	Andy Gamble,
Ed. Warentine,	Al. Hayslip,
Bill Ogle,	John Simons,
Jno. (Baldy) Hanable,	John Eiker,
Jno. (Heckery) Darrah,	Wm. Ingstrom,
Henry Casey,	*Dick Lewis,
Wm. Taben,	Perry Manion,
B. S. McCloskey,	Jno. Dare,
W. Davison,	D. Davison,
W. G. Fry (better known as Rube)	F. Burmeister,
J. Davison,	J. Powers,
W. Cleeland,	C. Fuller,
W. Batterton,	Chas. Reynolds,
	J. Hall,

KINLOCH TEL. CO.

B. Albaugh,	Frank Lewin,
Ed. Holman,	Adolph Meyer,
Frank Turner,	A. Dock,
Henry Hisserich,	Ernest Dennison,
William Stewart,	

An asterisk (*) before a name indicates that the scab was a member of the union.

YOUR NAME and address, complete.
NEW IDEA STAMP, exact imitation of typewriter, ink pad, and tube of ink mailed prepaid for seven 2-cent stamps. Make your own corner card on Envelope and Letter Head; mark Books, Music, Linen, etc. E. DORSEY CO., 207-5 W. 60th, CHICAGO



The Artistic 10¢ Initial
WITH
COMPLETE OUTFIT 20¢

For marking linen, collars, cuffs, books, music, etc., and for making hand-stamped initial stationery.

Outfit includes: Any initial desired, 1 bottle indelible ink, 1 felt ink pad, 1 bottle gold bronze. All sent, prepaid, for only 20c., stamp or coin.

E. DORSEY CO. 6003 CHICAGO WENTWORTH AVENUE.

Directory of Unions.

Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Monday at 604 Market st. Pres., N. J. Roth, 5009 Morgan st.; R. S., Paul Ettinger, 1715 Market st.; F. S., P. C. Fish, 1927 N. 15th st.

No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.—Pres., A. C. Epper, 514 West 7th st.; K. C., Mo.; R. S., C. L. Lord, 707 Campbell st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., L. S. Gordon, 729 Elmwood ave.

No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at 604 Market st. Pres., H. M. Lowden, 4303 St. Louis av.; R. S., J. T. O'Brien, Mo. Stock Exchange Hotel, Bremen av.; F. S., J. Orr, 107 So. 15th st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Perdido st. Pres., A. P. F. Camps st.; R. S., H. Smith, 500 St. Charles.

No. 5, Salisbury, Pa.—Meets every Friday night at 111 L. Hall, 432 Wood st. Pres., J. M. Eoff, 127 L. Hall; R. S., Frank Lunney, 301 L. Hall; F. S., F. G. Randolph, 301 L. Hall; Station D, Pittsburgh.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st. Pres., George F. Keetley, California st.; R. S., George Porter, 436 14th st.; F. S., R. P. Gale, 128 Fern ave.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at 1000 1/2 Barnes Bldg. Pres., G. T. McGilvray, 308 Essex Pl.; R. S., T. J. Lynch, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; F. S., M. Farrell, 59 Broad st.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall. Pres., C. E. Marryott, 2030 Hewey st.; R. S., E. F. Miller, 44 Hicks st.; F. S., F. M. Gensbecher, 705 Fronty ave.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 83 Madison st., Hall 6. Pres., Henry Cullen, 53 Aberdeen st.; R. S., J. E. Poling, 5809 Union ave.; F. S., Joseph Driscoll, 77 Fuller st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Mozart Hall, 30 S. Del st. Pres., John Barry, Fire Alarm Hdqts.; R. S., W. O. Dudley, 1128 East Pratt st.; F. S., C. J. Langdon, Sud West Pratt st.

No. 12, Greater New York—Pres., Edw. Latham, 1097 Bedford av.; Brooklyn; R. S., H. W. Knight, 145 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; F. S., F. C. Orr, 334 First st., Brooklyn.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 31 Monroe av. Pres., R. Scanlan, 185 Townsend av.; R. S., G. H. Brown, 50 Chester av.; F. S., O. H. Nagel, 220 Spruce st.

No. 23, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday night, Labor Hdqrs., 1117 Walnut st. Pres., H. Watrous, 935 Osage ave.; K. C., Kan.; R. S., F. J. Schaded, 612 Wall st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., C. F. Drollinger, 613 Delaware st.; K. C., Mo.

No. 29, Atchison, Kan.—Pres., P. J. Roth, 906 N. Tenth st.; K. S., H. C. Wickersham; F. S., R. E. Easton, 600 Canal st.

No. 30, New York City.—Pres., H. Hallam, 365 18th st.; Brooklyn; R. S., Ed. Boyle, 601 Gates Ave., Brooklyn; F. S., J. W. Lindsay, 191 State st., Brooklyn.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres., W. P. Leedom, 2020 Grave st.; R. S., J. F. Simpson, 3519 W. Farnum st.; F. S., H. S. Thomas, 956 N. 27th av., Omaha, Neb.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Pres., J. H. Roadhouse, 150 Sherburne av.; R. S., Geo. Shoemaker, 136 E. Congress st.; F. S., A. H. Garrett, 175 Richmond st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Pres., O. R. Shortall; R. S., W. I. Heywood, 16 E. 26th st.; F. S., P. H. C. Wood, 2731 Tremont av. S.

No. 25, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. Pres., Jos. Allin; F. S., Chas. Kineade.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday at 1204 Penn av. Pres., John Hoffecker, 1007 N. Carolina av. S. E.; R. S., J. C. O'Connell, 930 E. st., N. W.; F. S., G. A. Malone, 48 L. st., N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. Pres., W. J. Harwood, 1753 Thomas ave.; R. S., W. W. Davis, 529 W. Mount st.; F. S., F. H. Russell, 1408 Aisquith st.

No. 28, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Pres., Lee Stevens; Standard Light & Power Co.; F. S., C. F. Crabtree, Porth Worth Elec. Light Co.; R. S., Martin Doshier, 104 Houston st.

No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—F. S., P. J. Carr, 29 Model ave.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Pres., Wm. Williams, 1325 Broadway; R. S., Wm. Price, 1046 Celestial st., Mt. Auburn City; F. S., Geo. R. Hildebrand, 403 E. 3rd st., Cincinnati Ohio.

No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Pres., E. A. Nelson; R. S., J. H. McLaughlin; F. S., M. A. Hibbard, 1006 Fourth st.

No. 32, Lima, O.—Pres., O. G. Snyder, 512 High st.; R. S., W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison ave.; Lima, Ohio; F. S., H. Kraus.

No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Pres., S. A. Barto; 118 County Line st.; R. S., E. C. Brockman, 11 Walnut st.; F. S., W. S. Devlin, cor. East and McManick avs.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at 49 Bennett st. Pres., Jos. Matthews; R. S., John McLaughlin; F. S., R. H. Bradford, 81 Standford street.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Foresters' Hall, Pres., Chas. M. Durkee, 623 G st.; R. S., William F. Morley, 509 1/2 K st.; F. S., W. H. Stinson, 1006 1/2 H st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Wednesday at 603 Main st. Pres., W. H. Crawley, 23 Spring st.; R. S., M. F. Sullivan, 177 Asylum st.; F. S., J. J. Tracy, 55 Temple st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 350 Ontario st. Pres., E. K. Slayton, 16 Decker av.; R. S., E. B. Horne, 50 Outwait st.; F. S., A. Herron, 4 Wallace st.

No. 39, Cleveland, O.—Pres., Dan Baldwin, 5300 Lorain; R. S., John D. McEllan, 28 Lake st.; F. S., R. D. McNeill, 134 Brownell st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Brokaw Hall, 8th and Locust sts. Pres., Wm. T. Wise, 720 N. 23rd st.; R. S., Wm. S. Dorsel, St. Ry. Co.; F. S., Ed. McCarty, City Elec. L. Co.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Breeze, 351 Vermont st.; R. S., A. A. Love, 130 Carroll st.; F. S., Abe Hasey, 506 Fargo av.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday at 132 Genesee st. Pres., W. T. Carter, 27 Union st.; R. S., G. O. Carter, 26 Elm st.; F. S., P. Brigham, 116 Dudley ave.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at McCarthy's Hall, Market st., opp. City Hall. Pres., John Kerwin, 324 Oswego st.; R. S., E. W. Lewis, 1320 S. State st.; F. S., Geo. A. Davenport, 203 Ontario st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, State st. Pres., J. P. Wolff, 9 Cedar st.; R. S., A. L. Denniston, 14 Baldwin st.; F. S., Fred Marlin, 38 Greig st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Pres., John Fossitt, 427 Normal av.; F. S., M. E. Stable, 46 Kail st.; R. S., C. H. Groat, 208 Division st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday at 202 Merrimack st., 3d floor, room 5. Pres., Herbert L. Whitney, 6 Puffer av.; R. S., Jas. Barrett, 17 First st.; F. S., H. F. Harding, 38 E. Pine st.

No. 47, Sioux City, Ia.—Pres., J. J. Sullivan, 1701 Center st.; R. S., A. Shortley, 1006 1/2 H st.; F. S., R. H. Greer, 3201 11th st.

No. 48, Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres., F. C. Raymond, 600 Island av.; R. S., M. J. Quirk, 2718 Claybourne st.; F. S., O. C. Karsterer, 916 Richard st.

No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at Jungs Hall 106 E. Randolph st. Pres., P. J. Struble, 49 W. Division st.; R. S., Walter J. Dempsey, 153 Throop st.; F. S., Chas. Fowler, 1186 N. Maplewood av.

No. 51, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets first Sunday P. M. and third Friday evening at K. of L. Hall, 432 Wood st. Pres., Chas. Baughman, 184 S. Cift st.; F. S., G. R. Beecher, 278 E. Long st.; R. S., B. M. Hall, 669 W. Rich st.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Pres., F. J. McNulty, 179 North 2nd st., Newark, N. J.; R. S., P. H. Courtney, 334 Harrison av.; Harrison, N. J.; F. S., T. E. Van Horn, 18 Walsessing av., Bloomfield, N. J.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Pres., C. A. Swager, 1154 Market st.; R. S., Jas. Euminger, 25 N. 15th st.; F. S., C. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Columbus, O.—Pres., Chas. Baughman, 124 S. Gift st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Jas. Martin, Mutual Tel. Co. R. S., C. C. Ford, 715 Scott st.; F. S., N. Terrell, 917 Sixth st.

No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., H. M. Kistner, 1617 Holland st.; R. S., H. D. Parson, 1117 Peach st.; F. S., J. P. St. Clair, 711 French st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah—Pres., J. R. Blair, 258 S. 2nd East st.; R. S., J. Hodgson, Utah Power House; F. S., A. W. Scott, Valley House.

No. 58, Niagara, Falls, N. Y.—Pres., H. Anderson; R. S., Geo. T. Harrington, 421 Jefferson av.; F. S., C. Gent, 9 Arcade.

No. 59, Chicago, Ill.—F. S., J. E. Hayes, 102 Laflin st., Flat 15.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Painters' Hall, 131 Soldad st. Pres., Martin Wright, 114 Roman st.; R. S., A. C. Larum, 116 Nebraska st.; F. S., Chas. E. McNeamar, 818 Av. D.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Pres., P. Buchanan, 357 N. Main st.; R. S., W. A. Woods, Box 4 Station B; F. S., S. L. Brose, 441 Colyton st.

No. 62, Youngstown, O.—Pres., G. F. Hartman, 609 Covington st.; R. S., J. W. Palmer, 357 E. Wood st.

No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres., F. W. Leaser, Liberty st.; R. S., R. Y. Egan, Revere House; F. S., N. H. Spencer, Rogers Bldg.

No. 64, Oakland, Cal.

No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Good Templars' Hall. Pres., Jas. Davidson, 119 Owsley Bldg.; R. S., W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846; F. S., E. M. DeMers, P. O. Box 846.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., Geo. O. Wood, 1203 Capital av.; R. S., W. P. Johnson, Telephone Office; F. S., W. P. Caywood, 1413 Franklin av.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, S. 8th st. Pres., J. H. Nessler, 527 Maiden Lane; J. M. Redmond, 845 Jersey st.; F. S., C. H. McNamee, 511 S. 7th st.

No. 68, Denver, Col.—Meets Monday nights at 4731 Arapaho st., Club Bldg.; Pres., C. W. Armstrong, 634 30th ave.; R. S., T. B. Spellman, 1756 Champee st.; F. S., Harry Teale, 1837 Pearl st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Hall. Pres., P. P. Barnes, 147 Akark st.; R. S., Wm. E. Burton, 347 Main st.; F. S., C. T. Wheeler, 435 Main st.

No. 70, Cripple Creek, Col.—Meets every Wednesday night in Banquet Hall, Masonic Temple. Pres., S. Haas, Fremont Elec. Co.; R. S., Joseph E. Hicks, 407 Colorado av.; F. S., John T. Walters, Telephone Building.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Union Hall. Pres., O. Lorenzo, 1506 Tremont st.; R. S., G. L. Monford, 3624 ave. O. M.; F. S., W. D. Cunniff, 2122 ave. P. M.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Labor Hall. Pres., J. E. Caple, 1028 N. 7th st.; R. S., G. R. Lockhart, 521 South 6th st.; F. S., Joseph Hedges, 1602 North 5th street.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in Eagles Hall. Pres., G. Pagle, Room 5, Gaudy Block; R. S., L. Van Inwegen, 919 Ash st.; F. S., D. Lorimer, 1725 Fifth av.

No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Pres., Jos. Trautner, 620 E. 3rd st.; R. S., J. P. Fromm, 510 Olmstead st.; F. S., H. B. Klein, 510 Olmstead st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays. Pres., Jos. Newman, 10 Kennedy st.; R. S., C. M. Bun, 190 Sheldon st.; F. S., C. H. Fox, 132 Winter st.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Pres., Wm. Kane, 1136 D st.; R. S., W. J. Love, 113 10th st.; F. S., Jas. Murray, 1118 D st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Pres., John Agutle, Fremont, Wash.; R. S., G. G. Jenkins, 809 7th av. North; F. S., Jas. G. Maitland, 3500 4th ave.

No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Pres., G. W. Lebin, 1551 Carroll av.; F. S., George H. Politz, 351 W. Adams st.; R. S., W. T. Tonner, 1479 W. Ohio st.

No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—F. S., C. H. Terrail, 502 Hickey street.

No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Pres., C. W. Breedlove, 38 Falkland st., Norfolk, Va.; F. S., H. H. Marshall av.; F. S., E. M. Wey, 538 Main st.

No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Pres., W. K. Clearwater, 345 Pear st.; F. S., B. C. Hackett, 114 North Hyde Park av.

No. 82, Binghamton, N. Y.—Pres., C. C. Van Dusen, 10 Carey st.; F. S., D. Hinds, 233 Clinton st.; R. S., A. Gregory, 117 Chenango st.

No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres., George R. Wren, 371 and av.; R. S., H. R. Moss, 172 Haron st.; F. S., S. Lawrence, 491 Jefferson st.

No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Pres., Etheredge, 76 Fair st.; F. S., O. A. Doneho, 32 Larkie st.; R. S., A. S. Spaat, Jonesboro, Ga.

